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SLATE'S

GUIDE TO GARDENING *and* DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG



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Spring, 1936

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THE SLATE SEED COMPANY

SOUTH BOSTON, VIRGINIA



SLATE SEED STORE

Is At Your Front Door



The efficiency of the United States Mail and the ease of ordering from this book has practically placed our seed store at your front door. Whether you wish information or seeds, you are as close to us as your mail box.

And remember, the seed store is always the place to buy seeds, plants, and bulbs. To produce, store, and distribute such items has been a life-time study with us. All of our thought and facilities are devoted to giving you first quality and prompt efficient service. This is our business and not a sideline, so we must give better service.

After seventy years experience, we not only know best where and how to produce each kind of seed but we know how to store, clean, and test these seed so as to give you stock of good breeding, high vitality, and greater producing qualities. Knowledge is the basis of the seed business and this unseen element often controls the yield of your crops.

Therefore, since you have an old, experienced, reliable seed store, so close, so easy to reach—practically right at your front door—why not avail yourself of the superior service of such an organization.

Sincerely yours,

SLATE SEED COMPANY, INC.

January 1, 1936.

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Mary Washington Asparagus

Asparagus

102—MARY WASHINGTON.—This is one of the more recent introductions of rust-resistant varieties and we think it will be found one of the most reliable sorts to be had. A little more time is required to start permanent Asparagus beds from seed but this method is less expensive. Sow the seed in well prepared and very rich soil early in the spring. Sow in rows twelve inches apart and thin plants to two inches apart in the row. Cultivate and keep growing through the summer and in the fall transplant to the permanent beds.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

5—GIANT STRINGLESS GREENPOD.—An excellent early bean with very long slender pods. Vines vigorous and very productive. Pods long, slender, round, and almost straight. Remarkably free from strings. Seed small, long, and of a brownish color. Matures in six weeks and makes one of the best beans for home or market.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

8—REFUGEE OR 1000 TO 1.—One of the best of all canning beans. It is rather late, maturing its pods in about seven weeks, but the pods are very tender and fleshy. Vines vigorous and productive. Pods of medium length, round, very thick and tender. Seeds rather long, small, and blotched with black and purple shades.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

9—TENNESSEE GREENPOD.—In Southwest Virginia this bean is known as the Franklin County and is extremely popular both for canning and home use. The vines are rather large and inclined to throw small runners. The foliage is dark green and crumpled. Pods from five to seven inches long, flat, of irregular shape, and rank with the best of snaps. Seed rather large, kidney shape, and of a dull brown color.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

Bush Beans

Beans should always be planted on medium rich soils only. Very rich land makes a rank growth of vine and but few pods. Plant after danger of frost is past in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, covering seed two inches deep. Later thin plants to stand four inches apart in the row. Give frequent shallow cultivation, but never cultivate while the vines are wet with dew else rust will appear. The best means of control for the bean beetle is Evergreen used as a liquid spray and applied every two weeks to the under side of the foliage with a compressed air sprayer. This is non-poisonous and harmless to human beings.

6—STRINGLESS GREENPOD.—The most tender and delicious bean ever introduced, and no garden is complete without it. The vines make a good growth of dark green foliage and bear a heavy crop of rather large pods of medium length and slightly curved. It produces in about six weeks and may be used for either early or late planting. The pods are noted for their tenderness and freedom from strings and will win favor in the eyes of any housewife. The pods will remain upon the vines and retain their good quality longer than those of any other sort. We recommend that you plant this bean at intervals of 20 days in order that a succession of delicious tender pods may be available for the table during the entire season.

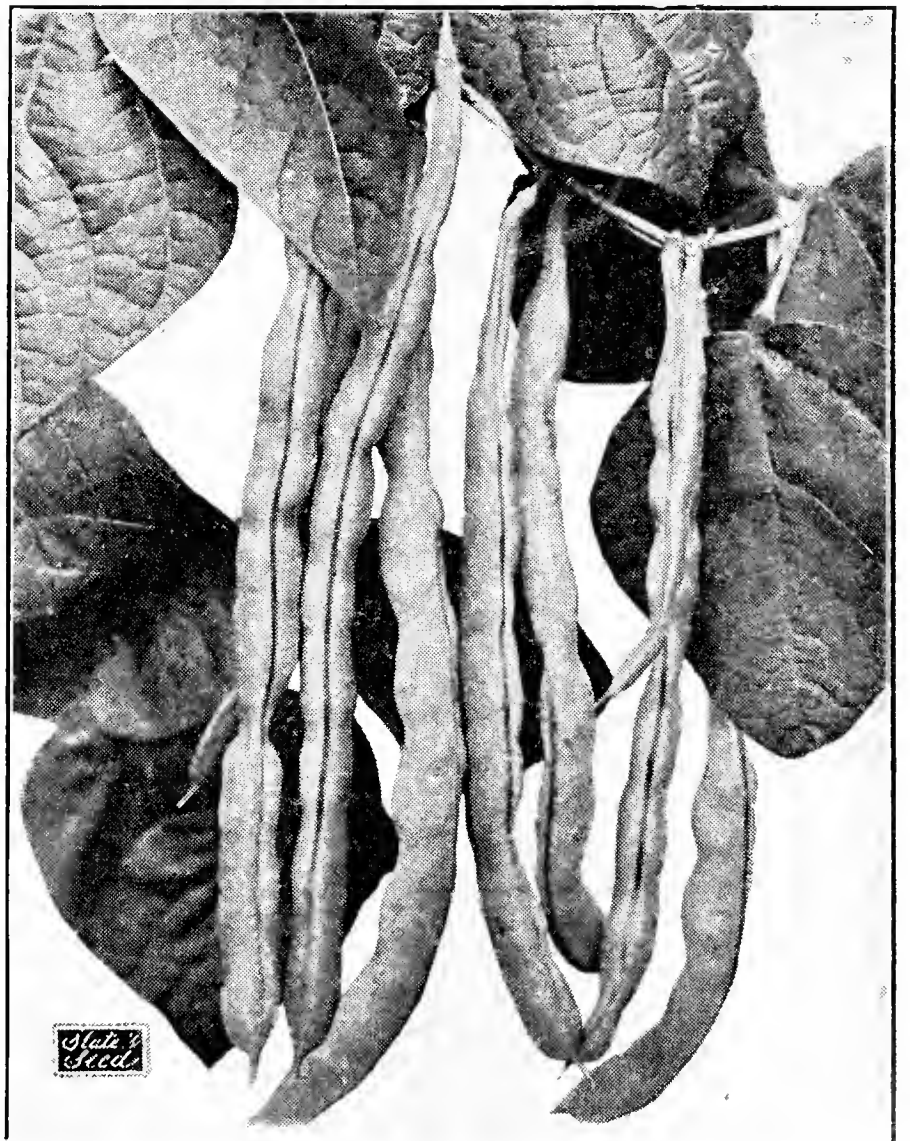
Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, postpaid. 15 lbs. \$1.75.

1—EARLIEST RED VALENTINE.—A very hardy bean, especially desirable for the first planting. The vines grow erect to a medium height and have dark green foliage. Produces in six weeks pods of medium length, fleshy and curving. When used young the pods are very tender. Seed deep red, spotted with lighter shades.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$1.60, postpaid.

3—BOUNTIFUL.—Vines vigorous and upright, with large smooth leaves of a light green. Pods from five to six inches long, very large, and oval. Seed of medium size and solid yellow color. One of the very best of the early beans.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.



Stringless Greenpod

Pole Beans

Pole beans are far more productive than the bush sorts and can be grown with just as little trouble. The city gardener need not have poles for them to run on, but may plant with corn, sunflowers, or along a fence line. Plant two seed to each stalk and cover about three inches. If planted to themselves, lay off rows three to four feet apart, and hills two feet apart in these rows. Plant six to eight seed in each hill and give support soon after they come above the ground. The pole beans are slightly more susceptible to cold and should not be planted quite so early as the bush.

20—KENTUCKY WONDER.—The pods are very long, often measuring twelve inches; slender, flat, and stringless. The seed is small, long, and of a brownish color. It is one of the earliest pole beans in cultivation, but its earliness does not injure its quality in any respect. For a heavy yielding, stringless snap, none of the newer sorts can approach this one.

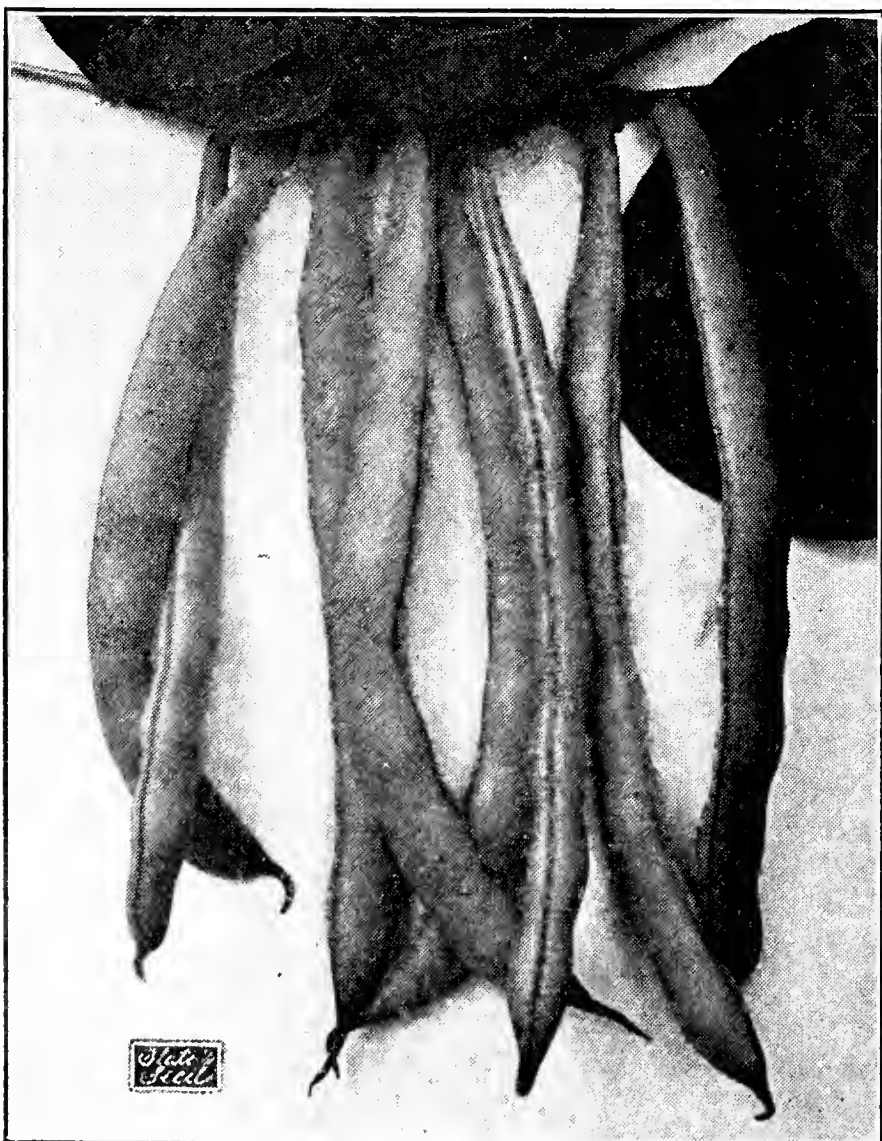
Pkt. 10, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

21—WHITE CREASEBACK. — Very early, with long, round, straight pods, which are unusually tender and stringless. Seed small, long, round, and pure white.

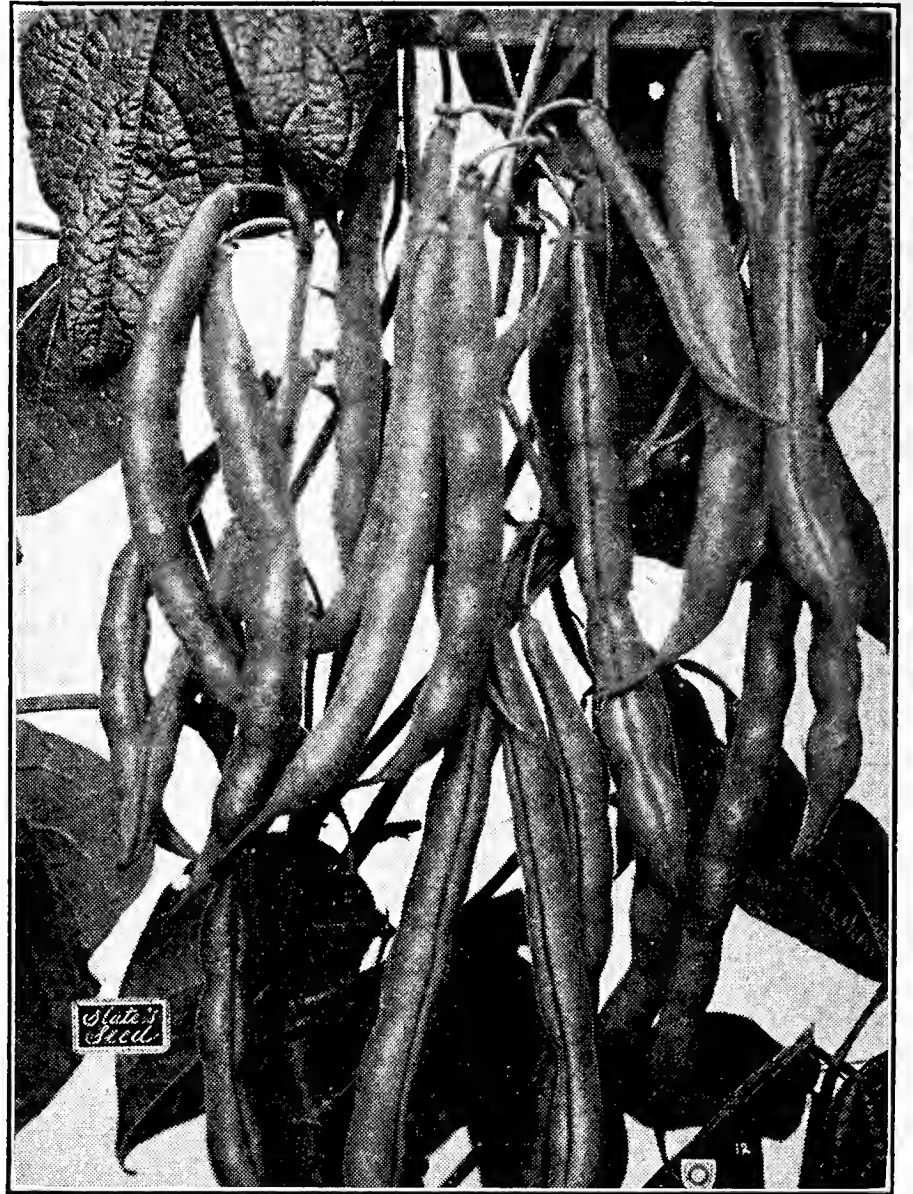
Pkt. 10, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

22—CORN HILL OR CUT SHORT.—The pods are rather short, fat, slightly curved, and filled with medium size beans of a rounded but irregular shape. Seed blotched with red and lighter shades. Later in maturing than most pole beans and for this reason desirable for planting in corn.

Pkt. 10, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.



Brittle Wax Bean



Nancy Davis

24—NANCY DAVIS. — Or Striped Creaseback. This is one of the best running snaps that we list. Slightly later than Ky. Wonder, but bears excellent stringless snaps that are round and tender.

Pkt. 10, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

23—HORTICULTURAL POLE.—Also known as October bean. It is one of the best for shell beans. The pods are short, very thick, and crowded with large, almost round seed. Seed thick, almost round, and blotched with red and lighter shades.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 10 lbs. \$1.85, postpaid.

28—LAZY WIFE.—A very large late flat variety, used both for green and dry beans. Seed white.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, postpaid.

Bush Wax Beans

15—IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.—The vines are robust in growth and bear an enormous crop of large, long, and rather flat pods. The color is a clear waxy yellow. The seed are white and splotched around the eye with shades of brown.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 10 lbs. \$1.85, postpaid.

16—PENCIL POD BLACK WAX.—Vines make a healthy growth and yield a big crop of pods which ripen uniformly. The pods are about six inches long, round, and tender. Seed black.

Pkt. 10, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

17—BRITTLE WAX.—The vines are vigorous and upright, bearing an abundance of long, slightly curved pods. The pods are very tender, stringless, and of a clean yellow color. Seed white with dark markings around the eye. For the home garden, we can highly recommend Brittle Wax.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 10 lbs. \$1.90, postpaid.



Henderson's Bush

39—BURPEE'S BUSH. — A very large mealy lima that is greatly liked by those wanting a large bean.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.20, postpaid.

37—WOOD'S IMPROVED POLE.—An excellent strain of the small white pole butter beans. Very productive and of larger size than Sieva.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 10 lbs. \$1.85, postpaid.

34—SIEVA or CAROLINA POLE. — The most popular of the small butter beans. Well-known and generally used throughout the South. Seed pure white.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 10 lbs. \$1.85, postpaid.

38—FLORIDA BUTTER or CALICO POLE. — Seed white splotted with purple brown. A pole variety similar to the Calico Bush.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 10 lbs. \$1.85, postpaid.

36—KING OF THE GARDEN POLE.—A large flat pole bean suitable for home or market. Very productive.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, postpaid.

Stock Beets

Stock Beets or Mangels should be grown on every farm where cattle are raised. They make the best of feed for cows and yield an enormous tonnage per acre. The soil should be very rich and well prepared. Open shallow rows two to three feet apart and drill the seed. Cover one inch and thin plants to stand eight inches apart. Give frequent cultivations with light harrow. Seed may be put in at any time between March 1 and June 15 at the rate of 5 lbs. per acre.

113—MAMMOTH LONG RED.—A long red variety that grows to enormous size. Will yield a big crop of the best feed.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid.

Lima Beans

Lima or Butter Beans form a most important part of the summer diet. The delicious beans are to be had from June until frost, and the dry beans may be stored for winter. Few garden crops last so long as the Lima Bean, and for this reason it is well adapted to the small gardens. All Lima Beans are sensitive to cold and should not be planted until warm weather comes. Plant in rows thirty to thirty-six inches apart covering the seed two inches deep. Thin to fifteen inches apart in the row. Cultivation should be given frequently and thoroughly, because grass and weeds make inferior beans.

30—WOOD'S PROLIFIC BUSH.—The most productive of all limas. This is a small seeded variety or butter bean. Vines bear several crops and last until frost. Seed pure white and of medium size.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 10 lbs. \$1.85, postpaid.

33—HENDERSON'S BUSH.—Smaller seed than Wood's Prolific but a good yielder. White seeded and a most desirable variety for the home garden.

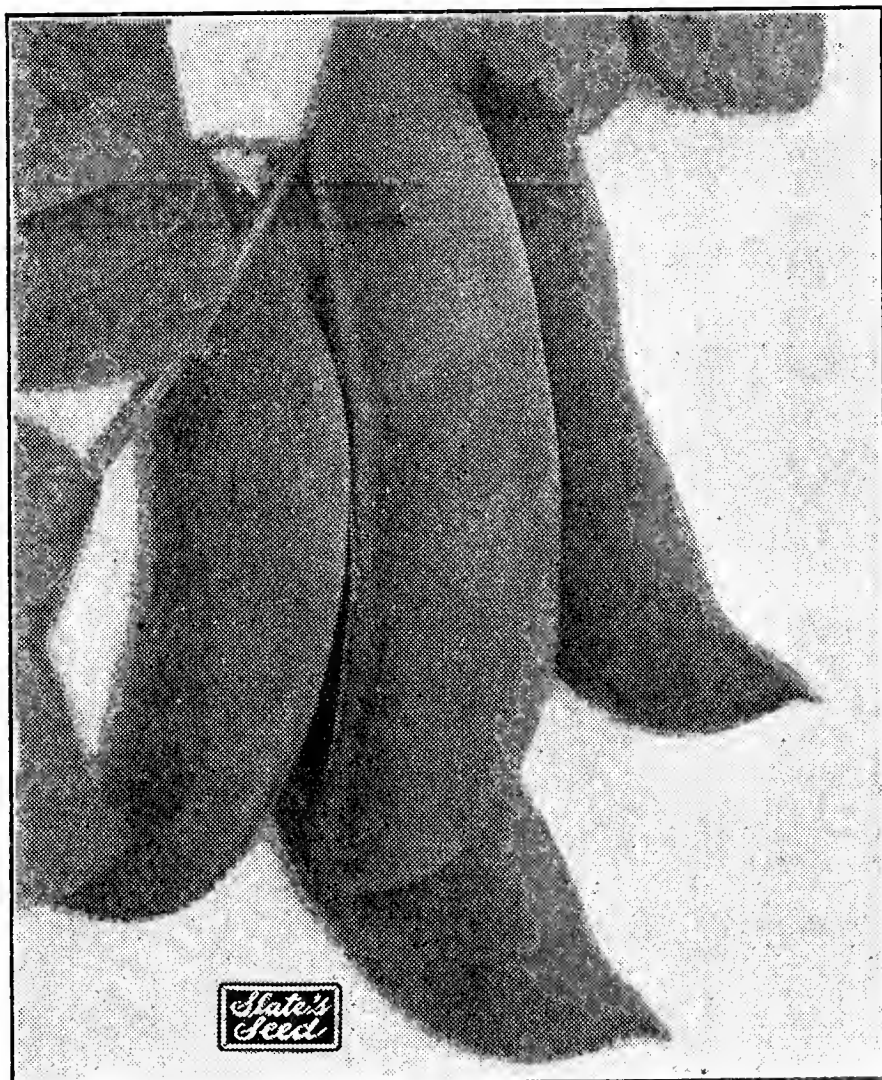
Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

29—CALICO BUSH or JACKSON WONDER.—Small seed of a dark purplish color splashed with light brown. Very productive and of excellent flavor.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

31—FORDHOOK BUSH. — Large thick potato lima used by the market growers. One of the most profitable of the large limas for the coastal section.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.00, postpaid.



Sieva Pole

Table Beet

The beet is a hardy vegetable and can be planted just as soon as heavy frosts are over. Or the seed may be started in the cold frame about four weeks before the plants are to be set out. Sow in shallow drills two feet apart and cover seed about one inch deep. Later thin plants to four inches apart and give frequent shallow cultivation.

103—SLATE'S EXTRA EARLY RED BALL.—In our trials we have found this to be the earliest of all beets, maturing edible roots some two weeks ahead of the Extra Early Egyptian. When young it is of medium size, but if left in the ground will grow until it measures six inches or more in diameter. The roots are smooth, have a deep red skin, is turnip shape, with deep red flesh of excellent quality. Particular gardeners will find their every requirement in this new introduction.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

105—SLATE'S IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—This is an excellent sort for second early or main crop. It matures a little later than the Extra Early Red Ball and Egyptian, but in other respects is one of the best beets to be had. The roots are of medium size, turnip shape, smooth red skin, and crisp tender flesh of deep red.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

104—EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN.—Round, slightly flat, very early with red crisp flesh.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

107—DETROIT DARK RED.—Deep red, globe shape, medium early, small top growth.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

109—CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.—Tender flesh of a crimson color. Medium early, globe shape, smooth.

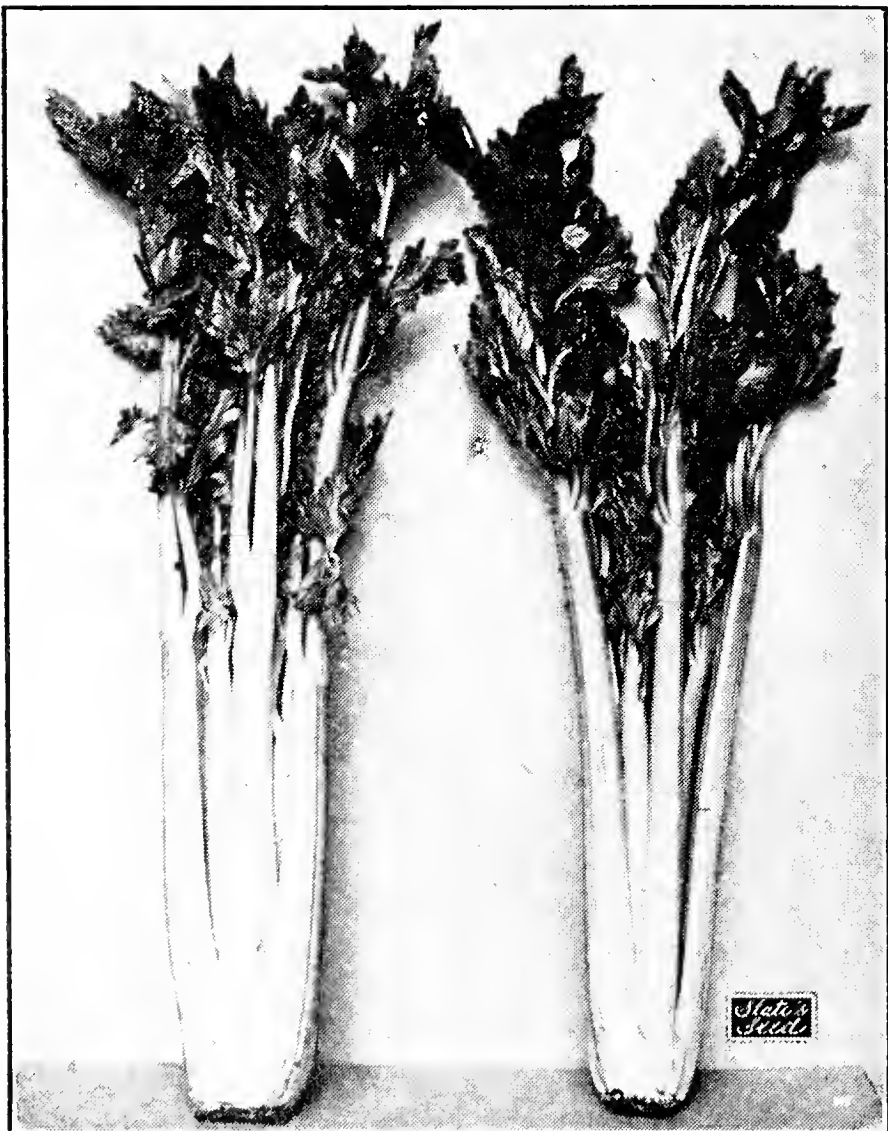
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

110—LONG SMOOTH BLOOD.—A long, smooth, deep red beet greatly prized for pickling or table use.

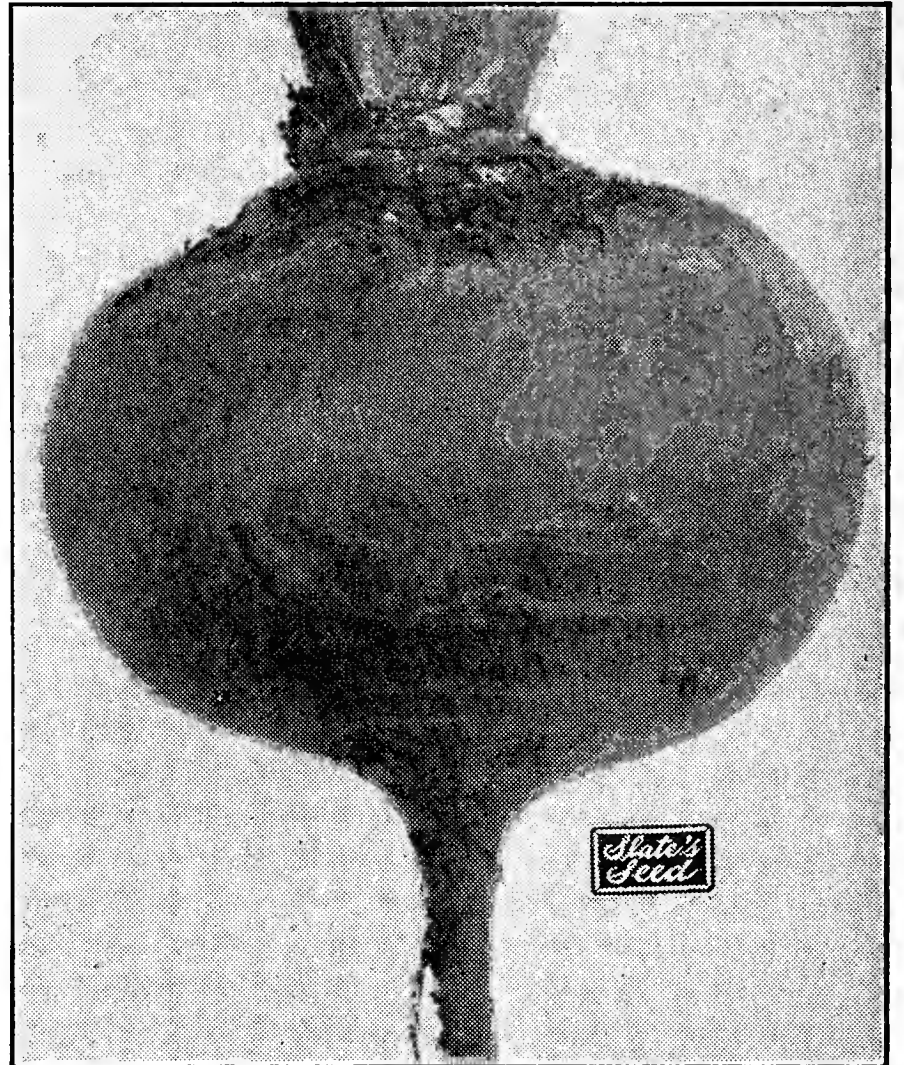
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

112—LUCULLUS SWISS CHARD.—A foliage beet good for either poultry or table use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.



Golden Self-Blanching



Slate's Extra Early Red Bell

Broccoli

122—SPROUTING or SALAD.—Used extensively now in place of Seven Top Turnip since it is a surer crop.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

120—ITALIAN CALABRESE.—May be sowed in rows like kale or handled like cabbage. Sow fall or spring and it will produce in a short while tender sprouts at each leaf joint. As these are cut others will come.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

121—DWARF IMPROVED.—A sure cropper, producing very tender sprouts. Sow in June and handle like cabbage.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

150—EARLY SNOWBALL.—One of earliest and easiest sorts to grow. Sow seed and handle like cabbage.

Pkt. 20c, oz. \$1.25, postpaid.

Celery

This vegetable should have a place in every garden, because it uses space only after the early things are harvested and yields its crop at a time of the year when green vegetables are greatly needed. Sow seed during the late spring in a well-prepared bed where they can be watered if necessary. During mid-summer transplant to the field, setting plants in rows three feet apart and six to eight inches apart in the row. Give frequent shallow cultivation and do everything possible to keep them growing. Rapid growth tends to make crisp, tender celery. Work the soil up about the plants, but do not allow it to get into the bud. In the late fall, bank with leaves, straw, and soil, or store in a root cellar.

152—GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—Medium large, early, cream color, and easy to blanch.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

154—IMPROVED WHITE PLUME.—A fine, large, late variety, making a big yield of white stalks.

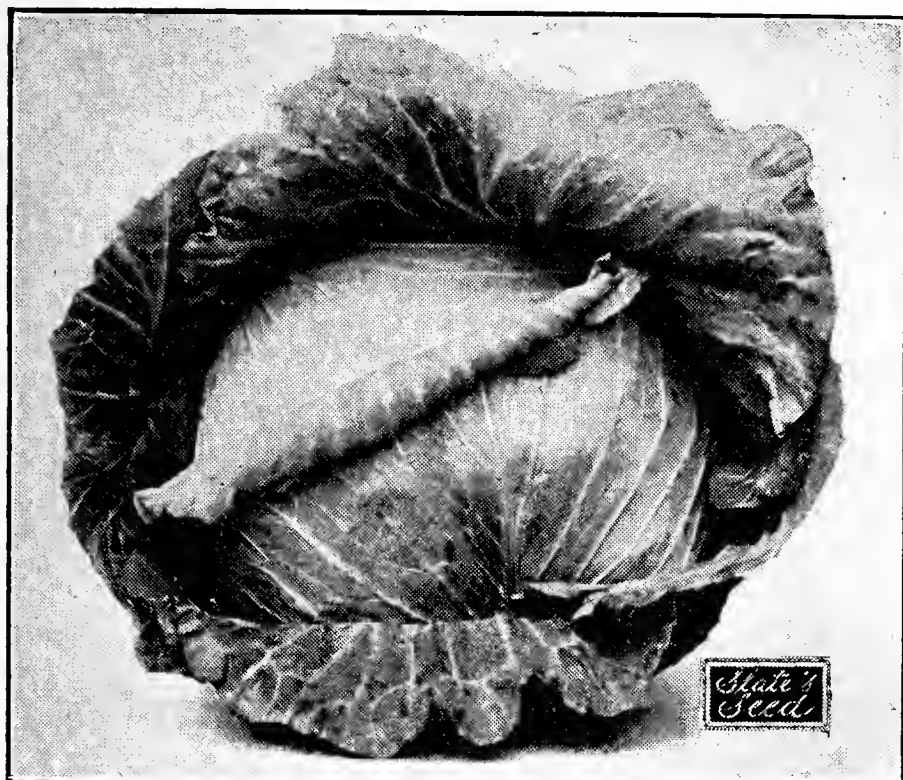
Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

153—GIANT PASCAL.—A large, heavy variety that does not grow so tall and is easier to bank.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

151—GIANT PRAGUE CELERAIC.—Turnip rooted celery for making soups and seasoning.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, postpaid.



Early Flat Dutch

131—EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—This is one of the most profitable kinds for the market grower. Its good qualities and handsome appearance make it a good seller, while its ability to stand shipping and its enormous yield make it a favorite with the market growers. The heads are large, round, flat, solid and heavy.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.60, postpaid.

132—WISCONSIN ALL SEASON. — This is a strain of All Season cabbage that has been bred by the Wisconsin Experiment Station to resist the blight or yellows. It is undoubtedly one of the best varieties for soils affected with yellows. Commercial growers will find this one of the safest sorts and home gardeners who have been making failures on account of "yellows" should plant nothing else. It is a large, solid, flat head.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

138—PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—The vitamin content of this cabbage is greater than that of any other variety and for this reason it is highly desirable. The heads are large, solid, and heavy, made up of thick crumpled leaves. The inner leaves blanch and are very tender. Eat Savoy cabbage for health, because they lead the vegetable list in vitamins.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

133—SLATE'S ALL-HEAD EARLY.—Early, productive, with large flat heads. An excellent market variety.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

130—EARLY DRUMHEAD. — Medium early standard sort.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.60, postpaid.

136—LATE DRUMHEAD.—A standard late sort.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.60, postpaid.

137—LATE FLAT DUTCH.—Good keeper and excellent for late planting.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.60, postpaid.

139—SHORT STEM DANISH BALL HEAD.—Round, hard heads, resist worms. Good for late planting.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

141—CHINESE CABBAGE.—Excellent poultry feed and good for human food. Easy to grow.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Cabbage

Sow the seed during the late winter or early spring in well-prepared and fertilized beds. To prepare the field for transplanting, apply a fertilizer containing Nitrogen 4%, Phosphoric Acid 7%, and Potash 9%, at the rate of from one to two thousand pounds per acre. This may be applied either broadcast or in the rows. Prepare rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and set the plants 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. Give frequent shallow cultivation, keeping the soil worked well up around the plants. An application of fertilizer will hasten the growth of the backward plants. For winter cabbage, sow the seed in June or July. For extra early spring use, sow the seed in September or October, and transplant in the early winter.

125—EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—This variety has been in cultivation for a long time and is now recognized as the earliest cabbage in cultivation and one of the best. The heads are of medium size, compact, and pointed, with a fair proportion of outer leaves. The color is a rich deep green. It is a very quick grower maturing its heads about two weeks earlier than Charleston Wakefield or Copenhagen Market. Further, it is hardy and will stand a great deal of frost and cold weather. In the South, the seed may be sowed the last of September and the young plants will go through the average winter and make cabbage for the extra early market in the spring.

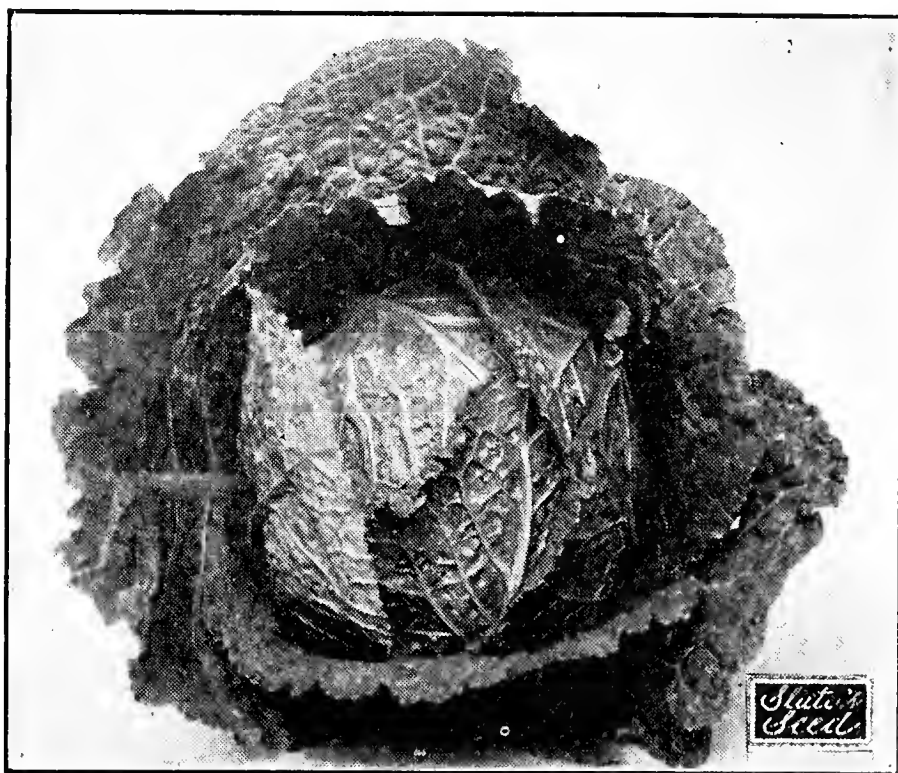
Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

126—LARGE or CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD This is a larger but a later variety of the Wakefield strain. It produces heads similar in shape to the Jersey Wakefield, but much larger, and it is about ten days later. The leaves are thick, and it will stand more cold weather than any other cabbage.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

127—COPENHAGEN MARKET. — It matures uniformly and produces large, round, solid heads. Under test, we have planted this variety beside the Jersey Wakefield. The following spring we cut three average heads from each variety and weighed them. The Copenhagen Markets averaged from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each heavier than the Jersey Wakefields.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.



Perfection Drumhead Savoy

Carrots

Sow in a rich, sandy loam which has been well manured the previous year. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized before seeding, because the seed are very small, and there is danger of covering them too deep. Sow in drills 24 inches apart at the rate of one ounce to every 100 feet of row. After the plants attain some size, thin them to 3 or 4 inches apart and give frequent shallow cultivation. The time for seeding extends from early spring to the middle of the summer.

145—DANVER'S HALF LONG.—The roots are smooth, 8 to 10 inches long, and of a deep orange color. The flesh is fine grained, sweet and of the very best quality. This is an excellent variety either for the home garden or for the market.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

148—EARLY SCARLET HORN.—One of the best carrots for extra early use or for forcing. It is the earliest in cultivation and makes small growth of tops, medium size root which is rather long, and of a reddish yellow color.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

146—CHANTENAY.—Suited to either garden or field culture. It makes a good yield and is often used for stock feed. It has a medium sized top, small neck, stump root, and a broad thick shoulder. The roots are of an orange color, and the flesh is of good quality.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 85c, postpaid.

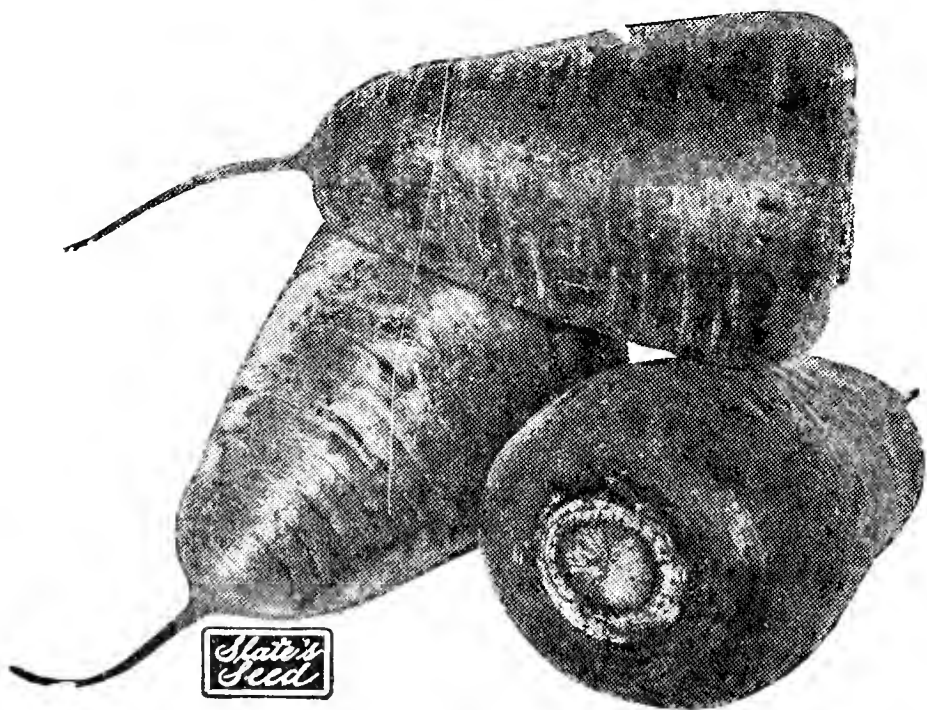
147—IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—This is one of the most popular sorts for table use; therefore it is especially recommended to home gardeners. The roots are long, smooth and tapering. The flesh is very tender and crisp and of a beautiful orange color.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

Cress

159—FINE CURLED UPLAND.—A most desirable and easily grown garnish. Leaves nicely curled and cut and have a pleasing pungent taste. Sow in a corner of the garden during the spring or early summer.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, postpaid.



Danver's Half Long Carrot



Improved Long Orange Carrot

Collards

Collards may be sowed in the open ground at almost any time of spring or summer. Sow in drills from 12 to 24 inches apart and cover about one inch deep. Later thin plants to eighteen inches apart in the row.

155—WHITE CABBAGE.—This variety grows compact like a cabbage and has leaves of a light green color. One of the best of the collards and a heavy producer.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

156—TRUE GEORGIA.—The old reliable of the collards. It grows very large and produces excellent greens. As the leaves are pulled others take their places.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

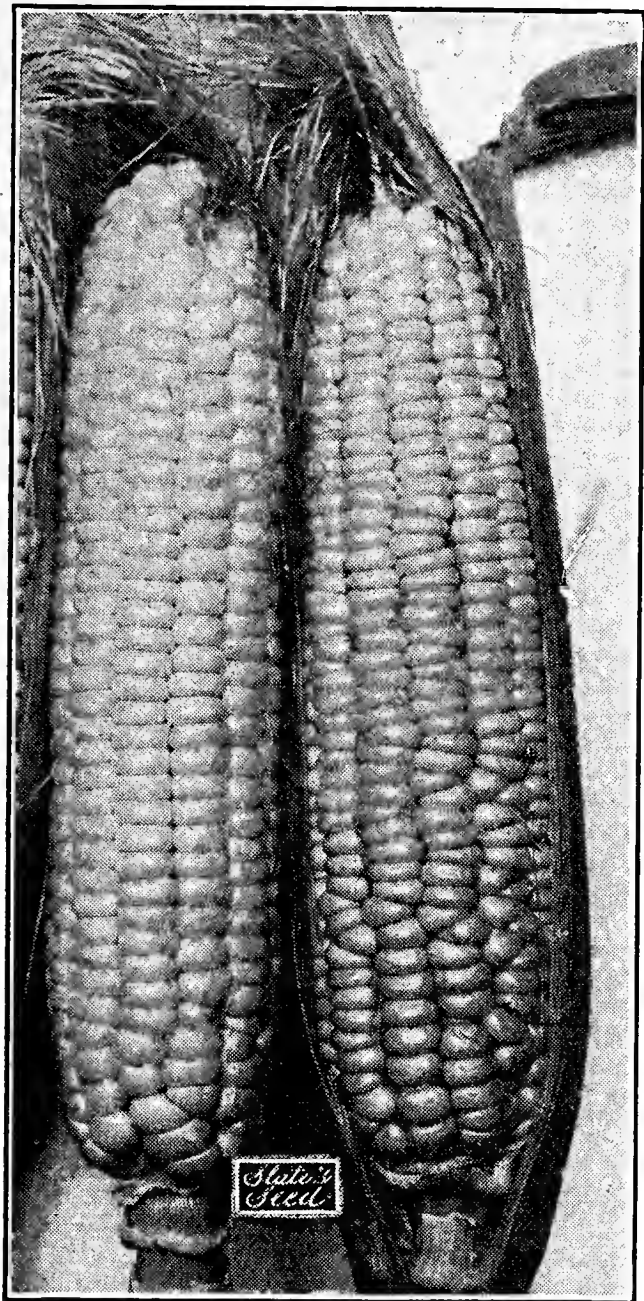
157—NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—The stems are very short; the leaves are large and spreading, the plants are very hardy and able to withstand both drought and cold. Often called Cabbage Collard.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

Corn Salad

158—LARGE ROUND LEAVED.—A quick growing substitute for lettuce. Seed should be sowed very early in the spring in light, rich soil. Or it may be seeded during the fall and covered with straw or leaves and used during the winter.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, postpaid.



Adams Early

Garden Corn

Good corn can be grown by anyone who has good rich land, well manured, carefully prepared, and who cultivates his crop frequently. Prepare rows three feet apart and drop two or three kernels every twelve inches. Later thin to two feet apart in the row. Early and late plantings should be thicker than main crop, because at these seasons it is harder to get the seed to germinate properly. For the early plantings, the dent varieties are best, because they will stand more cold, wet weather than the sugar corns. For main crop, however, there is nothing better than sugar corn.

47—BLAND'S EXTRA EARLY.—Said by many growers to be the very earliest corn in cultivation. It makes a small stalk and medium size ear, but comes in about two weeks ahead of most early corns, and proves most welcome for the first and last plantings of the season.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 95c, 10 lbs, \$1.45, postpaid.

40—ADAMS EXTRA EARLY.—A popular variety for the early planting that is noted for its hardy nature. It will withstand both cold and wet to a remarkable degree and produce a good crop of medium sized ears. Practically as early as the Bland's.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 95c, 10 lbs, \$1.45, postpaid.

41—ADAMS EARLY.—A very early, but exceptionally large strain of the Adams corn and we believe it to be the best for early plantings. This variety comes just about a week later than the Adams Extra Early, but makes a very large ear. It is a dent variety, but produces a corn of tender, delicious quality. For both market and home growers it is a valuable variety and should be planted liberally for early use. Stalks grow about six to eight feet tall and bear from one to three large ears. Matures in about 65 days.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.40, postpaid.

42—TRUCKERS FAVORITE.—The most popular of all the dent corns. It makes a good tall stalk with large ear and matures about one week later than the Adams Early. It makes a most desirable field corn for late planting or for market. Its yield is as good as the average field corn and it matures in about eighty days.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.40, postpaid.

44—SILVER KING.—A large heavy yielding variety of dent corn that comes in just after Truckers Favorite and makes such a good yield that it surpasses most varieties of field corn. For the main crop market, Silver King will be profitable. Grows a good strong stalk that has from two to four large ears. Medium wide, deep, white grains set in straight rows. Matures in about 85 days.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 20c, 5 lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid.

50—DE LUES GOLDEN GIANT.—This new variety is so far superior to the old Golden Bantam that we have discontinued the old sort. This sort has all of the good points of the Bantam and is much larger and better corn. The stalks are of medium size and very prolific. The ears are much larger but retain the fine flavor of the Golden Bantam and have the same small cob and large golden grains. It is a little earlier than Adams Early and the earliest sugar corn we know, which makes it valuable to both home and market growers.

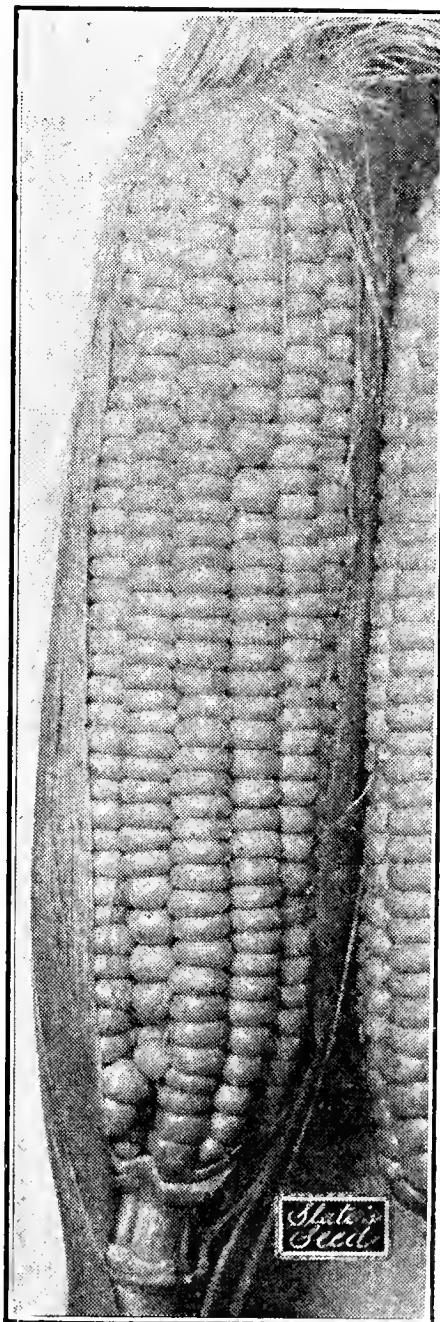
Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

46—STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—We have never seen any sweet corn that possessed the robust stalk, large ear, and good quality corn that this one does. It is medium early and makes an excellent sort for main crop use and is the best of all for canning. It will remain longer in the edible stage than any other. The stalks are as tall and robust as those of field varieties with large leafy fodder and bearing several ears each. The ears are the largest of any of the sweet corns, with long rows of large white kernels set straight upon the cob.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

45—COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—One of the most popular main crop sweet corns in cultivation. Stalks grow tall and bear several large ears of from eight to ten inches, which are irregularly crowded with pearly white grains. The grains are very small and long. Cob small. The only objection to it is in the fact that the seed being so narrow and wrinkled makes it hard to germinate as good as other corns. Therefore, when planting it, use more seed.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.85, postpaid.



Truckers Favorite

Pop Corn

51—BABY RICE.—This is an ideal kind for popping or for growing for poultry feed. It is very prolific, bearing a number of ears to each small stalk. Ears are of medium size and well filled with pearly white grains, which are pointed. An ideal sort for the kids to grow and store for winter.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.45, postpaid.

52—GOLDEN QUEEN.—Similar in all respects to the above sort except that its grains are of a beautiful golden yellow color. Some prefer the golden color. It is pure white when popped.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.45, postpaid.

Dandelion

176—AMERICAN IMPROVED. — An improved sort that has large thick leaves of the best quality. The dandelion has a peculiar taste that is greatly liked by many people.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 45c, ¼ lb. \$1.40, postpaid.

Kohl Rabi

This makes a most delicious dish for early spring or late fall use. It makes bulbs or roots similar to a turnip but of better flavor. Sow seed in shallow rows and thin to four inches apart in the row. Will mature in about six weeks from planting.

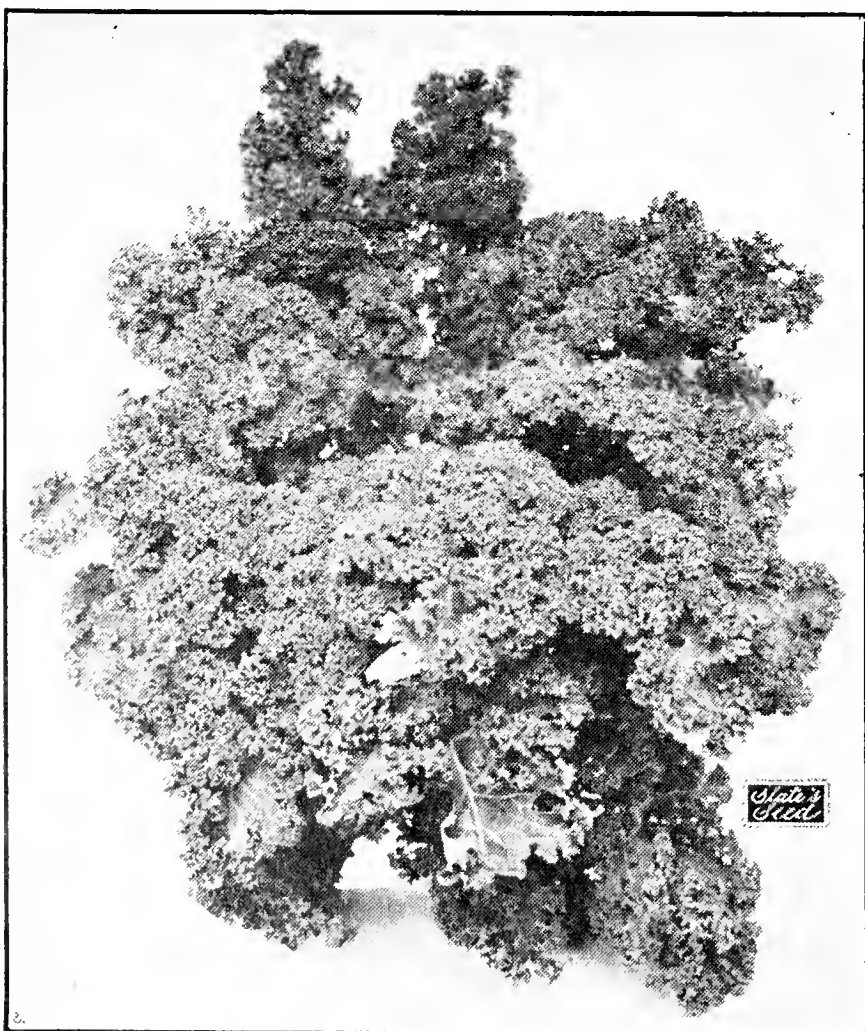
190—EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—Bulbs of medium size with thin green skin. Flesh pure white and very tender.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Endive

177—BROAD LEAVED.—The heads are large and the leaves are very broad and thick with white mid-ribs. Excellent for soups, salads, or garnishing.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.



Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk Kale



New York Improved Spineless Egg Plant

Egg Plant

Sow the seed in hot bed as soon as warm weather comes, but do not be in too great a hurry. They require warm weather to germinate properly. As soon as large enough transplant to a cold frame or directly to the garden. Rows should be three feet apart and plants should be set from two to three feet apart in the row. Cultivate frequently and work the soil up around the stems.

178—NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS.—Plants of low spreading growth and entirely spineless. Fruit is large, smooth, and of a deep purple color. A good sort for either home or market growers.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.15, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

179—BLACK BEAUTY. — A popular variety of vigorous growth that holds its fruit well off the ground. Fruit large, smooth, of excellent quality, and a purplish black color.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.15, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

Kale

A hardy vegetable of very simple culture yet it supplies the table with some of the very best greens and at a time when other things are scarce. Sow in beds or shallow rows eighteen inches apart. Seeding may be done in early spring or fall and the greens will be ready for use in a few weeks.

188—DWARF CURLED SCOTCH or NORFOLK. A dwarf spreading plant growing about eighteen inches tall with very long spreading leaves. Leaves curled and crimped and have a delicious flavor.

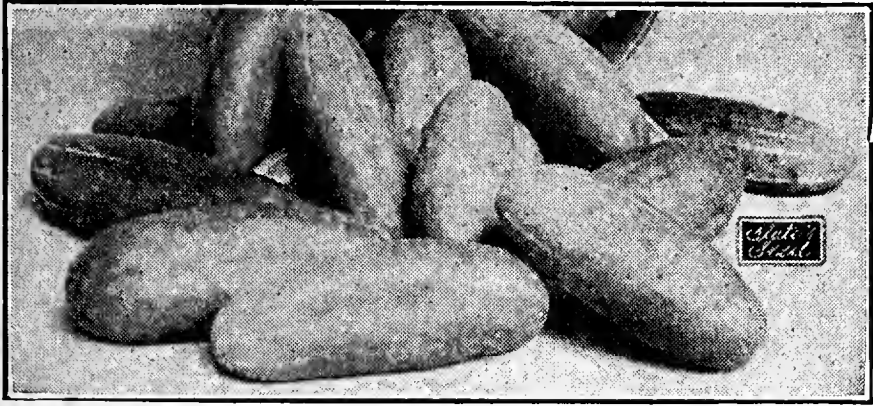
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

189—DWARF CURLED SIBERIAN. — Another dwarf plant of hardy habits. It has long spreading leaves that make the best of tender greens. Will stand more cold weather than any other variety.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

187—HANOVER. — A quick growing, smooth, spring kale.

Pkt. 5c, ¼ lb. 10c, lb. 25c, postpaid.



Slate's Extra Early White Spine Cucumber

165—SLATE'S EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE. One of the earliest and best cucumbers in cultivation. Our strain has been bred and perfected to meet the exacting needs of market growers and is now used by some of the most critical. Its uniformity, appearance, and good quality recommend it just as highly to the home grower as to the man who grows for market. The fruit is from medium size to large, uniform shape, a clear green color shading to a light spot at the tip, and matures along with the earliest.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

168—DAVIS PERFECT.—This cucumber is old and reliable. It seems to hold friends among both the home and market gardeners. It is noted for the perfect fruit it produces. The fruit is long, rather slender, of a beautiful deep green color, and has few seed.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

172—IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—This is an old sort but still the most popular cucumber in cultivation. It makes an ideal sort for cutting up for pickles or for slicing and no other variety offers the big yield of enormous fruit that this does. The fruit is from ten to fifteen inches long, has a deep green color, and crisp, tender flesh. It is rather late in maturing but its yield and fine fruit readily offset this disadvantage. Every home gardener should make at least one planting of this grand variety.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

171—CHICAGO PICKLING. — A standard late variety which combines all the qualities which go to make up an ideal pickling cucumber. The vines are hardy and very productive. The fruit runs from small to medium size, and can often be pickled whole.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

174—WEST INDIA GHERKIN.—A small fruited prickly variety used for pickling whole. Its fruit is never over two or three inches long and is covered with spines.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Leek

Leek is one of the finest of spring onions and is easy to grow. Plant the seed in the fall from July to October in rows where they are to remain. Thin the seedlings to four inches apart in the row and cultivate often. A side dressing of manure or fertilizer will improve them. They will remain all winter in the open ground and yield large mild onions very early next spring. You have never known the best onion until you try leek.

191—AMERICAN FLAG. — This is one of the largest and best of the leek family. Tops are beautifully curled. Roots thick, mild and sweet.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Cucumbers

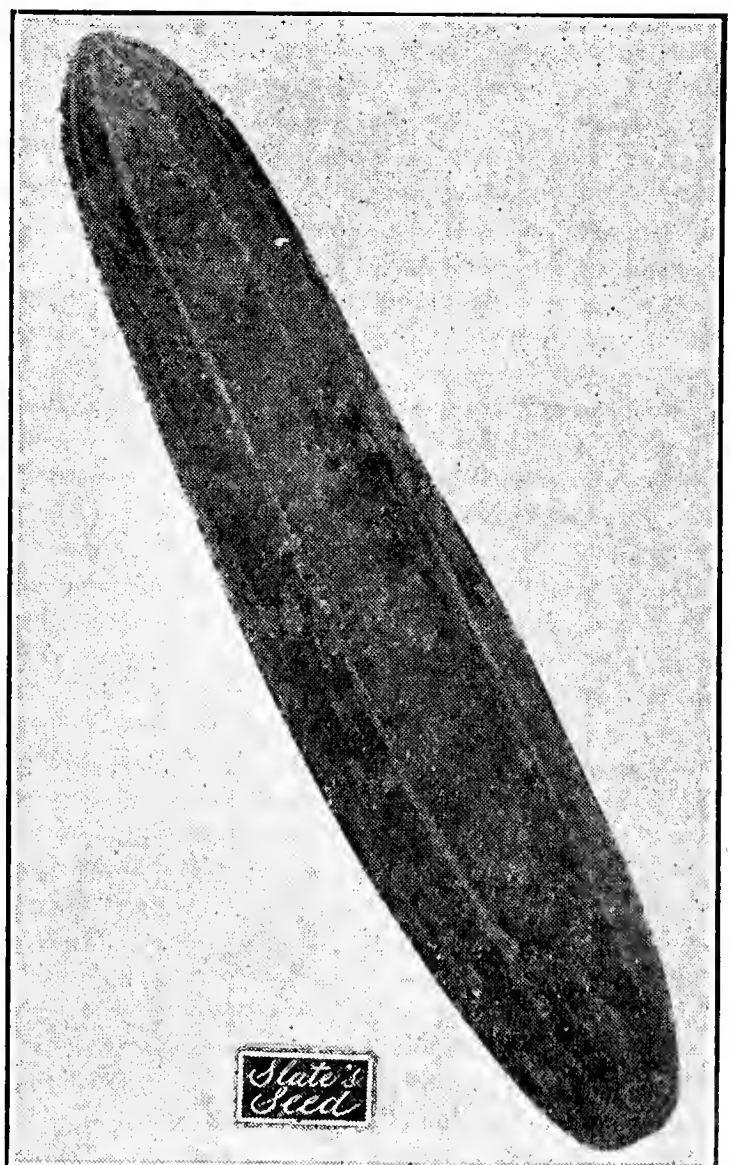
The soil selected for Cucumbers should be a light sand or sand loam. Barnyard litter makes the best fertilizer. Prepare large hills about six feet apart each way, and plant from eight to ten seed in each hill. After the plants get beyond danger from insects, thin to four plants per hill and give shallow cultivation until the vines begin to run. The time for seeding extends from just after the last frost in spring until August. Cucumbers are very susceptible to insect attacks and should be sprayed as soon as the bugs appear and as often as they are found. Nicotine Dust is a safe and effective means of fighting the Cucumber Beetles. Or Arsenate of Lead may be dusted around the base of the young plants to control this pest. Fungi Bordo used as a dust or in a liquid spray every two weeks until the young cucumbers come on the vines will help to keep them free from blight and prolong the bearing season.

166—SLATE'S EARLY FORTUNE. — We consider this the best and most popular market cucumber grown. It is one of the earliest to produce, very productive, and the fruit is far above that of any other variety in both quality and appearance. The vines are hardy and resist disease to a remarkable extent. The fruit is regular in size, matures uniformly, rather long and of a deep green color, which it holds for days after being pulled. In quantity, quality, appearance and market value this cucumber cannot be equalled.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

167—EARLY CLUSTER. — An early, small and very prolific variety. It is an excellent kind for the home garden. The vines are extremely hardy and produce their fruit in clusters of two or three. The fruit is small and of a much better quality than the larger ones. They make excellent pickles or the tenderest when sliced.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



Improved Long Green Cucumber

Lettuce

The heading varieties should be started very early in the spring in a hot bed or cold frame. When plants are about three inches high, transplant to well-prepared rows in the garden, setting them ten inches apart in the row. The loose or curled varieties may be seeded in shallow rows or in cold frame and used from there. In order to have crisp, tender lettuce, it is essential that the plant be kept growing as fast as possible.

198—ICEBERG.—This variety makes the largest heads of any and is considered the best general purpose lettuce to be had. It was introduced some years ago and has become so popular that it commands a premium on all markets. For both home and market growers there is nothing better. The heads are very solid and made up of perfectly blanched leaves of the very tenderest quality. It stands both cold and hot weather unusually well, and we highly recommend it for both early and late sowing.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

195—BIG BOSTON.—This is one of the best of head lettuce for spring planting because it stands the hot weather of early summer better than other sorts. It is good for both market and home gardeners and our strain of seed has been bred for years to produce good solid heads. The leaves are large, rather smooth and of a deep green color. Big Boston lettuce can be bought for all kinds of prices, but we have maintained a good price on ours in order that we might maintain the stock at our standard of perfection.

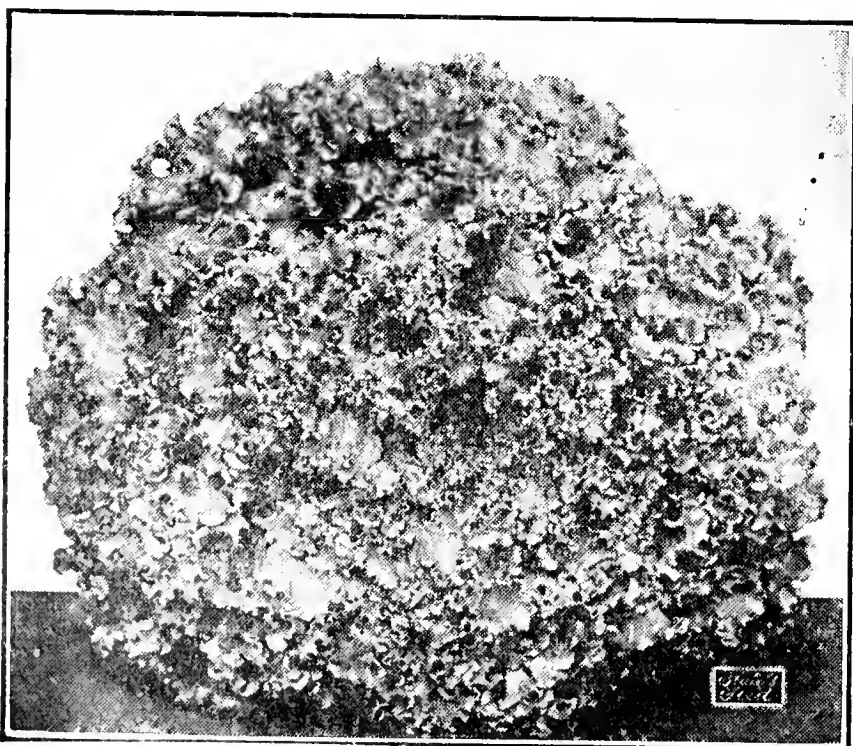
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

201—PRIZE HEAD EARLY.—Leaves are large, crumpled and curled and of a bright green color tinged with red at the edges. It is very early and its unusual colorings make it a most desirable sort for garnishing.

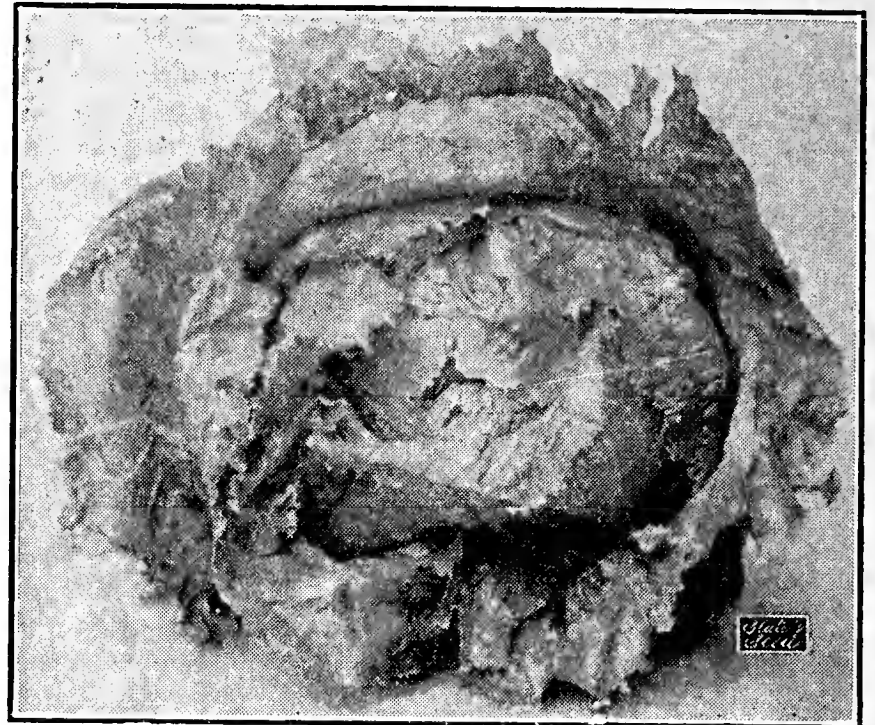
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

200—EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. — An early sort making large curled leaves of a beautiful light green color. It is very tender and in all respects a most desirable variety.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



Prize Head Early



Iceberg Lettuce

Mustard

This ranks as a most important garden crop owing to the very short time in which it can be matured. For very early spring and late fall use it makes a most valuable addition to the garden, and its greens are as good as turnip or kale. Mustard should be seeded either broadcast or in shallow drills. Sowing may be done at almost any time of the year and it will make greens in from four to six weeks from sowing.

203—SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—A beautifully curled and crimped variety that grows rapidly and makes an enormous crop of tender leaves. It is the most popular variety in cultivation and its frilled leaves make a most desirable garnish.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

204—CHINESE BROAD LEAF.—A large smooth mustard which is preferred by many gardeners owing to the fact that its smooth leaves do not catch the grit and sand that the curled kind do. This relieves much of the work of preparing it. It makes a big yield and its greens are as good as those of any variety.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

NEW FLOWERS FOR 1936

Flower lovers should find new interest in our flower seed list this year, because we have added a number of the most recent introductions, which embrace beautiful new forms and colors. Most of these are All-American Selections and have been judged worthy by high authorities. Slate's brings you these beautiful novelties in the flower seed section of this book. See the page number opposite the following list:

Calendula, Orange Shaggy	25
Candytuft, Miniature Gem	26
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Marigold, Tall Guinea Gold	29
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The South's Best Watermelons



Stone Mountain

224—STONE MOUNTAIN or WILSON. — The popularity of this melon has increased every year until it now occupies first place. It is now the leading market melon and by far the most popular with home growers. It is a large round melon with a deep green rind, which is thin but able to stand long hauls. The flesh is bright scarlet, solid, crisp, and sweet. In quality it ranks with the best varieties and its size and handsome appearance make it easy to sell. The vines seem to stand up well under average growing conditions and set a good yield of fruit. White seed.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

225—HARRIS EARLIEST. — This is an extra early melon which does not compare with the later sorts in quality but generally pays a handsome profit on the early market. We consider the quality fair but the fact that it matures so much earlier than other sorts, gives it a place among important melons for either home or market. The fruit grows to a medium size, is round or oval, and striped with dark green and gray. Rind rather thick. Flesh bright red with black seed. If you have a need for an early melon, you will find Harris Earliest your best selection.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

231—HALBERT HONEY.—A fine old melon that has been a favorite for fifty years or more. In general appearance it resembles a Kleckley Sweets but has a more blocky shape with slight ridges in its side. In all it is one of the best looking of the dark green melons and grows to larger size than Kleckleys. The vines are vigorous and produce a big crop of melons. Fruit large, about same size at both ends, oblong shape, slightly ridged, rich deep green skin. The flesh is bright scarlet, very crisp and tender. In sweetness and quality, we consider this one of the best melons to be had.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

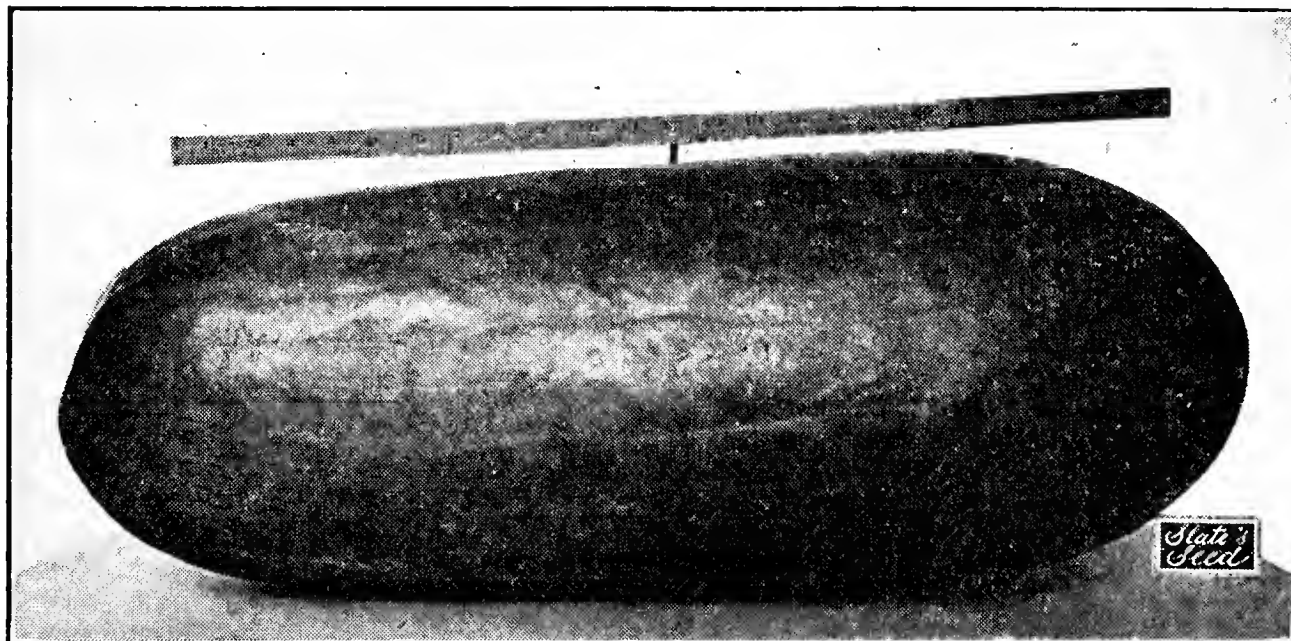
Break the soil deep, pulverize thoroughly, and prepare large beds eight feet apart. On these beds prepare hills eight feet apart. Open the hills and drop in a shovelful of manure, covering it about four to six inches deep. Then chop into the top of the hills a handful of high grade commercial fertilizer. Plant from ten to twelve seed in each hill and cover them about one inch. After the plants get beyond danger from insects, thin to three plants per hill. Cultivate frequently. One ounce of seed plants 25 hills; three to four pounds per acre. For the bugs that attack the young plants, you can use an application of Nicotine Dust or either a mixture of Arsenate of Lead 1 lb. and slacked lime 2 lb. Apply these dusts to the under side of the foliage and around the base of the plant.

237—IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEETS.—This variety will always be popular. For years and years it ranked first and then Stone Mountain came to take first place but Kleckleys is still very much in demand and may yet regain first rank. With this improved strain of Kleckleys showing so much superiority over the old strain, it is regaining its former popularity rapidly. The Improved Kleckley grows larger than the old strain, has a more uniformly good shape, is less inclined to white heart and yet it has every good feature of the old sort. The melons grow medium to large size, slightly smaller at stem end, dark green smooth skin, thin rind. The flesh is bright red, firm, exceedingly sweet and crisp. White seed. The name Kleckley has been known on every market and will always help sell the melons. For home use, we think this one of the best to be had.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

234—IRISH GREY.—A melon that has proved its merits. The Irish Grey combines the large size, productiveness and good shipping qualities of the Tom Watson with the excellent quality flesh and sweetness of the Kleckley Sweets. It is a melon that will appeal alike to home growers and those who grow melons for shipping. The color is a light greenish grey. The flesh is very crisp, free from strings, and surpassingly sweet. If you want something different and better in watermelons, try Irish Grey.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.



Kleckley Sweets

226—**EXCELL.**—The melons are large, of an oblong shape and have a dark green skin. In general appearance it strongly resembles the Tom Watson, but some growers claim that it is both a sweeter and larger melon than the Watson. It has medium thick rind and will stand shipping or can be used for local markets. The flesh is of a beautiful red color, crisp and tender, and just as sweet or sweeter than that of the Tom Watson. Its large size, handsome appearance and vigorous habits of growth have already made this one of the most popular varieties. This is a hybrid melon, bred to white seed, but the type is not very well set as yet. As a rule the melons are all uniform and good, but some off types may appear.

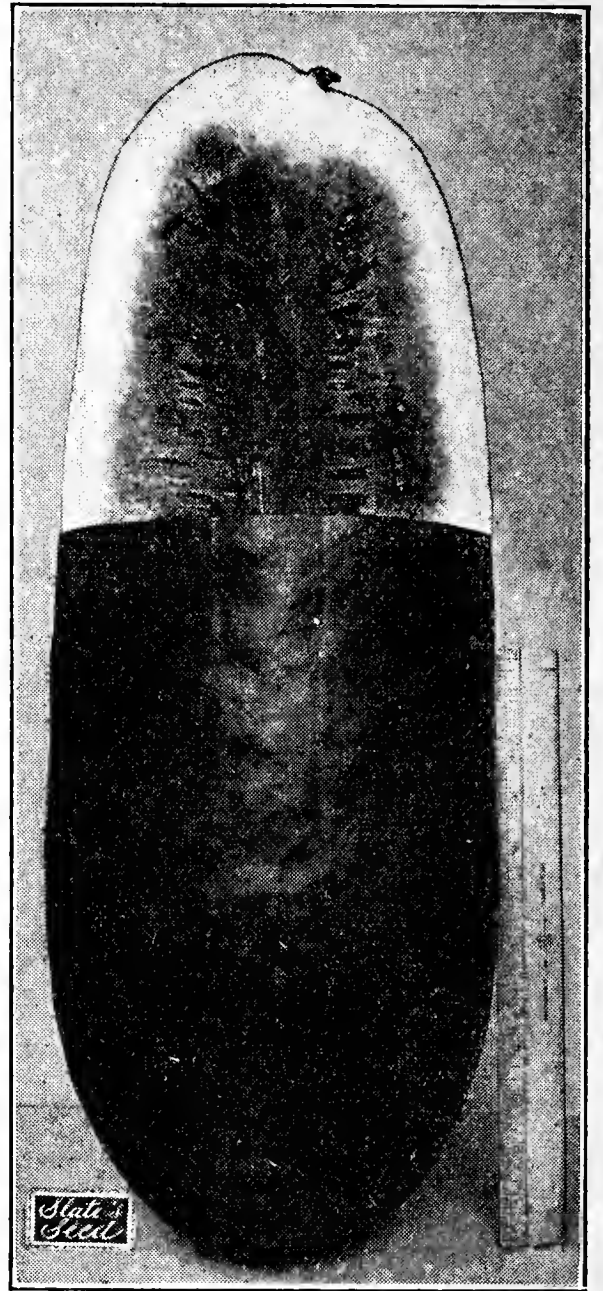
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

229—**FLORIDA FAVORITE.**—The melons grow from medium size to large, long, and are of a dark green color, which is mottled and striped with lighter shades. The rind is thin but firm. The flesh is of a beautiful scarlet color, solid, tender, and very sweet. The seed are white. It is second early, a good producer, and especially desirable for home use.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

227—**TOM WATSON, CUT RED STRAIN.**—For years the Tom Watson has been the standard shipping melon, and a very popular sort for home use, and this improved strain is greatly increasing the demand for this old variety. The Cut Red strain is bred to do away with the white heart of the old strain and to give it solid red meat, free from strings, and of a luscious flavor. The melons grow very large, are oblong, and of a deep green color. The seed are a dark brownish color. We are confident that both home and market growers will find this strain a great improvement over the old type.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.



Excell

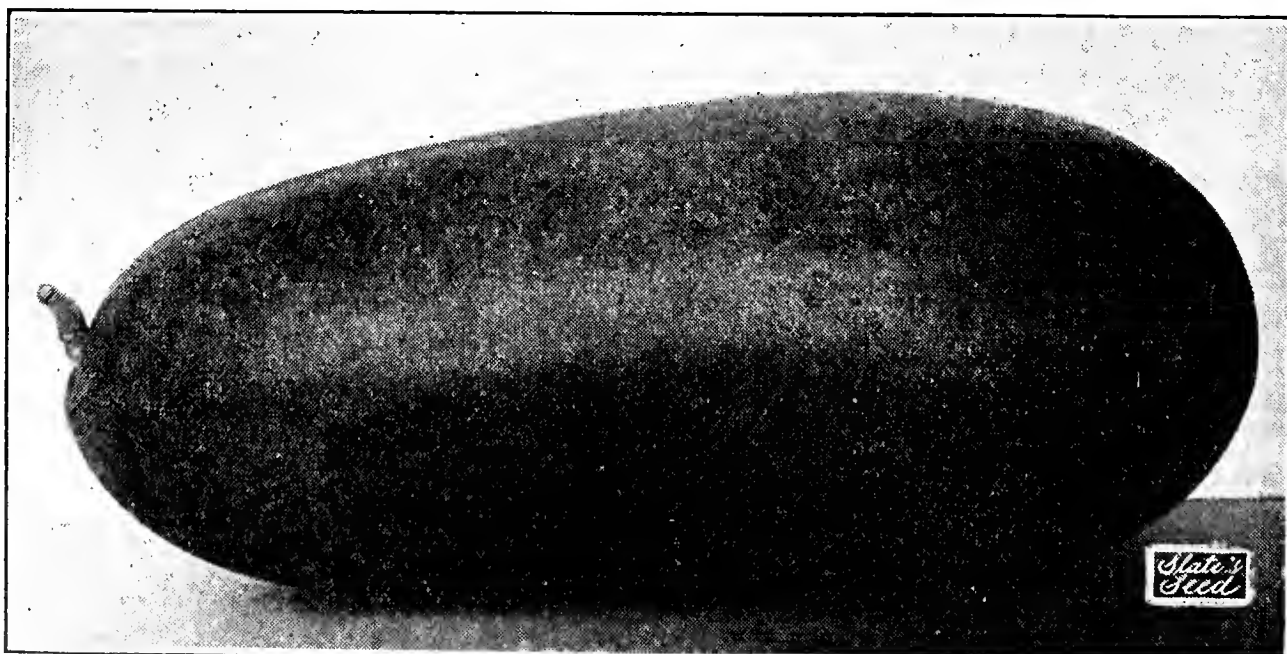
EXPERIENCE THE FOUNDATION OF QUALITY

In no business does experience count for more than in the seed business. The knowledge of how to breed, grow, and handle seed is not to be obtained in any one lifetime. But rather it is family experience — that kind that is handed down from generation to generation that really counts.

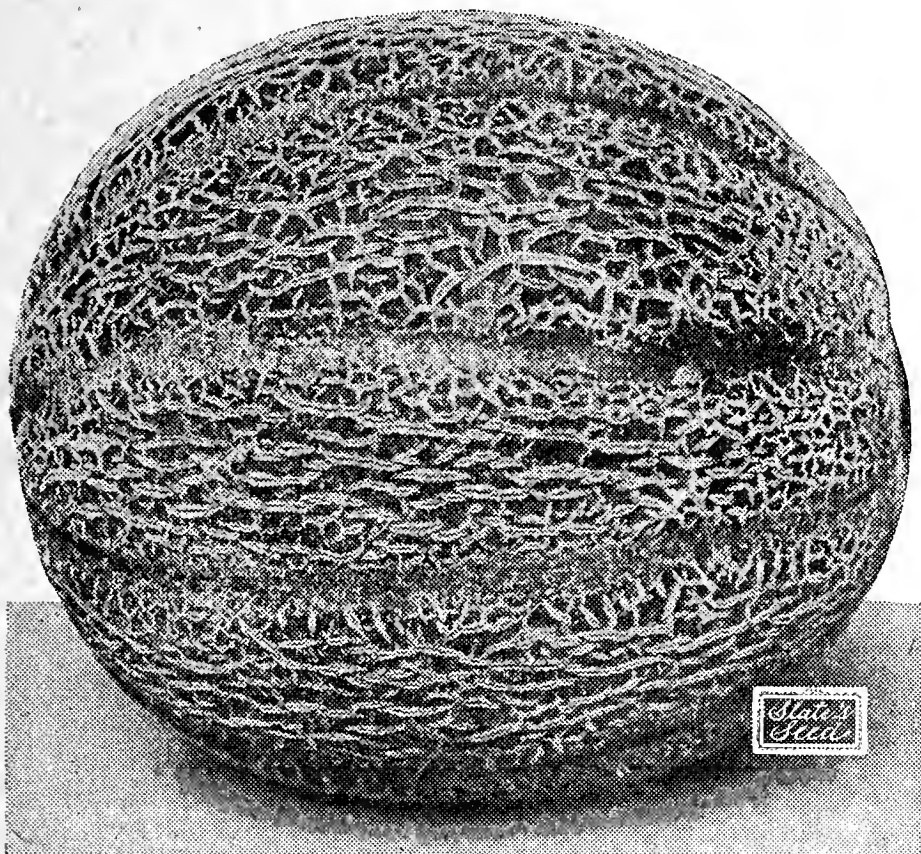
The house of Slate was established over seventy years ago and through three generations the knowledge of father has been handed down to son. New methods discovered — new varieties bred — but all of the new has been added to the old, time tested experience. And it is only through such a blending of experience that the world obtains that vital element known as quality.

In the seed business knowledge is quality. No matter how perfect the weather, the soil, the fertilizer, unless the man handling the crop knows every detail of breeding and saving seed, his efforts avail nothing.

The quality of Slate's Seeds has the firm foundation of seventy odd years experience. Every member of the firm was born in the seed business and reared on a seed farm. From childhood, we obtained from our father the essentials that his experience had taught him. Thus we have at our command the experience of three generations of Slate's and this is the principal reason Slate's Seeds are better.



Tom Watson Watermelon

**First-On-The-Market****213—SLATE'S GOLD LINED NETTED ROCK.**

The market gardener who wishes to secure the top market prices, and the home gardener who wishes the sweetest, the most solid and the most deliciously flavored melon, cannot do better than to get this one. It is a true Rocky Ford. It is free from deep ribs, has perfect netting and the ideal shape for shipping. It attains a good crating size and has all the requirements for a market melon. The flesh is green, with a thin golden lining next to the seed cavity. The thick, tender flesh is sweet and has a rich, luscious flavor. This melon is uniformly good and not like some varieties—good one season and tasteless the next. Of course, soil and weather conditions affect its quality, just as they do other sorts, but this one comes nearer to being always good than any cantaloupe we have ever seen. Its ripening habits are uniform. Practically every melon is of the same size.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

214—IDEAL ROCKYFORD. — The Rockyford strain of melons has become very popular in the past few years and to meet this demand, we have selected what we consider the best of the Rockyfords to represent our ideal of this type. Then we have the seed stock grown in one of the best producing sections of the world by a man who has made a lifetime study of this particular kind of seed. Thus when we named this our Ideal, it became more than a name, because it represents the best that we can give in the Rockyford type of melon. It is not extra early but of the main crop, producing about two weeks later than our First-On-The-Market, which is the best of the Early Rockyfords. The Ideal Rockyford is of medium size, uniform shape, moderately ribbed and covered with heavy netting. The flesh is thick with only a small seed cavity, of a green at the skin, shading to a thin orange lining at the seed. We consider it one of the sweetest and best melons.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

BEAUTIFUL ROSES

The finest of the newer sorts and many of the old kinds that have been so popular are listed on page 34. Every Rose lover can now have a garden of beauties at a most reasonable cost. Turn to page 34 and find out about these two-year-old field-grown rose bushes.

Cantaloupes

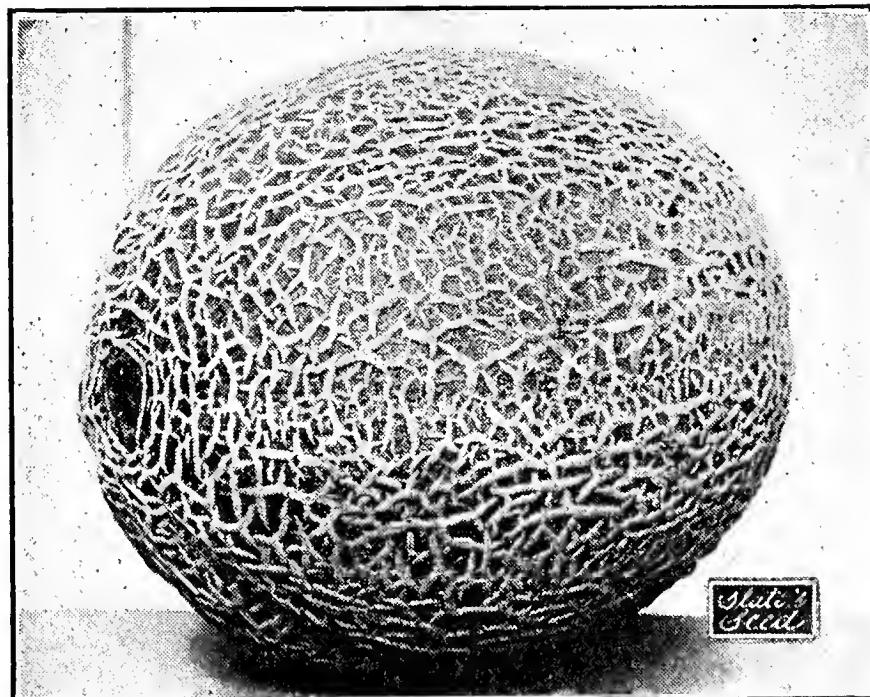
Cantaloupes are very tender and should not be planted in the open ground until the weather becomes warm. However, extra early crops may be produced by starting the seed in trays, window boxes or paper pots and resetting the plants. A light rich sand loam is the best soil. Hills should be prepared four feet apart each way. Chop a handful of manure or fertilizer into the top of each hill, and plant the seed six to ten in each hill, covering them one inch deep. After the first two or three leaves of the plant have taken on their shape, thin to three plants per hill. Give frequent shallow cultivation until the vines begin to spread over the hill, making further cultivation impossible.

206—FIRST-ON-THE-MARKET.—It is a salmon flesh melon of the Rockyford type, larger than the Rockyford and showing less ribs. Its shape is similar to the Rockyford but slightly less blunt at the ends. The netting is coarse and heavy. Its flesh is thick, spicy, tender, and very sweet and there are no other extra early melons that combine these good qualities. The vines are vigorous and productive and mature their fruit some two weeks earlier than the Rockyford. This melon has ideal size, good appearance, and real quality combined with extreme earliness, which make it the best extra early variety for either home or market. This introduction of ours fills a real need, because all of the very early melons offered in the past have been of very poor quality and when we saw that we had something as early as the earliest and as good as the Rockyford, we realized its importance. Any grower can build a steady patronage on this melon, because it is in demand throughout the season. There is no slump in the sales of First-On-The-Market when the Rockyfords come on the market. And for the home garden, we do not know of a better combination than this melon and Gold Lined Netted Rock. These two are the last words in high quality and give a succession throughout the season.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.35, postpaid.

210—HALES BEST. — This is a new melon that has attracted a great deal of attention from the western melon growers. It is claimed that it is one of the most profitable varieties of modern times. The fruit is larger than a Rockyford but of the same general type. Flesh is a salmon color, sweet, spicy, and of far better quality than the average market melon.

Pt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

**Ideal Rocky Ford**

216—LARGE HACKENSACK.—Also known as Turks Cap. This is the largest of our cantaloupes and in every respect a good melon. Vines grow vigorous and are productive, bearing large, round melons that are slightly flat at the ends and covered with coarse netting. The flesh is thick, highly flavored and sweet. It is most too large for shipping but makes an ideal melon for local market and home use.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

212—HONEY DEW MELON.—This is one of the most delicious of all melons. It is late in maturing and at least ninety days is required for its growth. Plant like cantaloupes and pull when the blossom end begins to get slightly soft. Can be stored and kept for a week or more before eating. The melons are large, rather long, and have a yellowish or creamy white smooth skin. The flesh is thick and has a rich sweet flavor such as you have never tasted in any other melon.

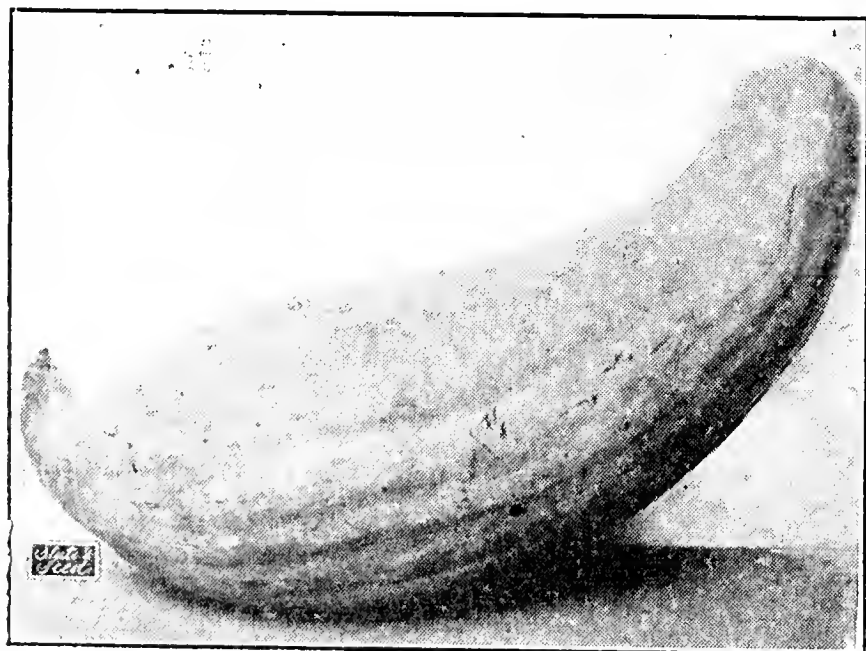
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, postpaid.

205—EXTRA EARLY HANOVER. — A popular green fleshed melon for early market or home use. It is among the first to mature and makes fruit of medium to large size, evenly ribbed, and covered with coarse netting. In shape it is round, but slightly flattened at the ends. Flesh of very good quality. This variety has become one of the standard sorts for extra early market and is extensively used in the South for this purpose. It will be on the market ahead of any other sort and for this reason will always be profitable. We know that better melons can be had but have never seen one earlier than this one.

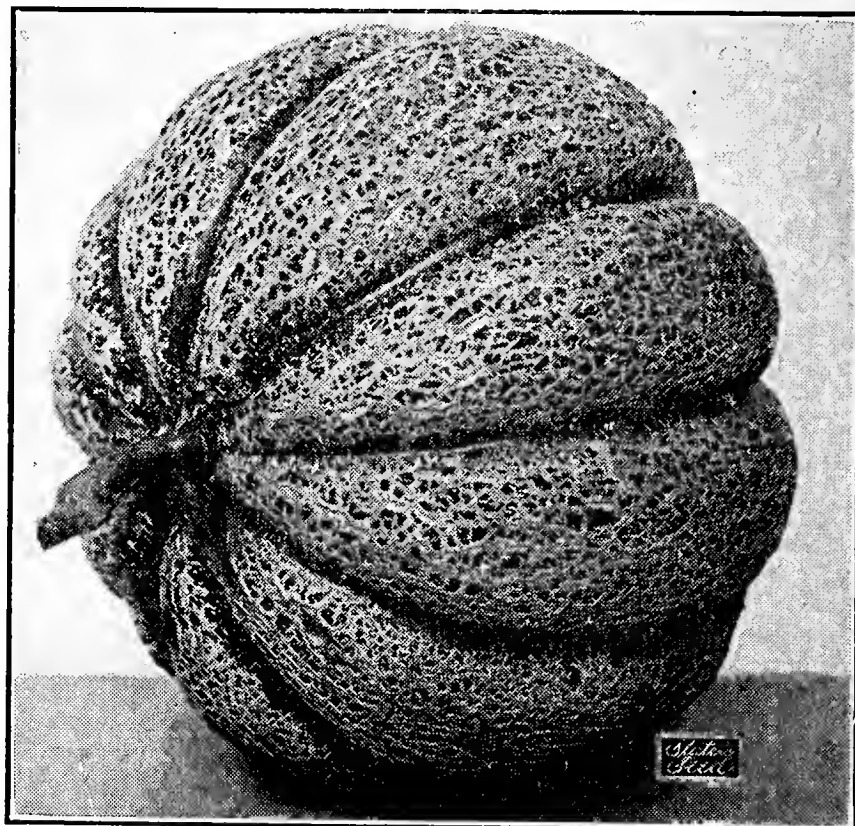
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

207—SLATE'S EARLY NETTED GEM.—This is a melon of the finest Rockyford strain, which has been developed to meet our eastern conditions. We believe it to be better adapted to our soils and climate than the true Rockyford. Yet it retains the high flavor and excellent quality of the parent strain. It is an early and prolific sort and will do for either home, local market, or for shipping. The fruit is of medium size, almost round, and thickly netted. The flesh is thick, fine grained, green, and has that delicious spicy flavor.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



Banana Muskmelon



Large Hackensack Canteloupe

SALMON FLESH VARIETIES

217—TIP TOP.—The fruit is rather large, well netted and uniformly ribbed, giving it good appearance. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful salmon color, very sweet and spicy. This melon is becoming very popular with our customers and we think those who have not tried it as yet will find it a good sort. It is one of the largest of the salmon fleshed varieties and its quality makes it a good melon for home use or for local markets.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

219—EMERALD GEM.—The earliest of all the muskmelons and in many respects a most desirable sort for the main crop. It has vigorous vines which produce a quantity of the melons. The fruit is of medium size, only slightly ribbed, and very thinly netted with an emerald green color which shows a yellow shade after ripening. The flesh is thick, very sweet, and highly flavored. Fruit slightly flattened at the ends and almost round. For early market and home use nothing more desirable can be found.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

218—HEARTS OF GOLD.—This is one of the sweetest and best flavored of the yellow fleshed melons. Sometime ago we asked one of our cantaloupe seed growers what kind of melons did he eat when he had all kinds at his disposal. He replied, "I always eat Hearts of Gold or Gold Lined Netted Rock if I can get them." This is a midseason or second early sort growing to about the same size as the Gold Lined Netted Rock and having very fine netting. The vines are especially hardy and vigorous. The melons have very thick sweet flesh of a bright salmon color.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

222—BANANA.—This is a long melon of novel appearance and a very good eating melon also. The fruit is very long, often measuring three feet in length, and very smooth yellow skin with practically no ribs. It resembles an enormous banana. The flesh is thin but of very good flavor, but nothing to compare with the other varieties in this respect.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



White Velvet Okra

Parsley

These seed are very slow to germinate and should be soaked for a few hours in luke-warm water before sowing. Sow in the fall or early spring in light drills or broadcast. A very rich soil is required and it will last longer if sowed in a partially shaded situation. It is a most valuable seasoning for soups and meats, and is the best of all garnishes.

A parsley bed requires but little space in the garden and almost no care after it is once started. Prepare a small bed in some corner of the garden and it will yield great returns.

261—DOUBLE MOSS CURLED.—The most beautiful of all parsleys. The leaves are beautifully cut and crimped and make most desirable garnishes. It has fine flavor and is equally as good for seasoning.

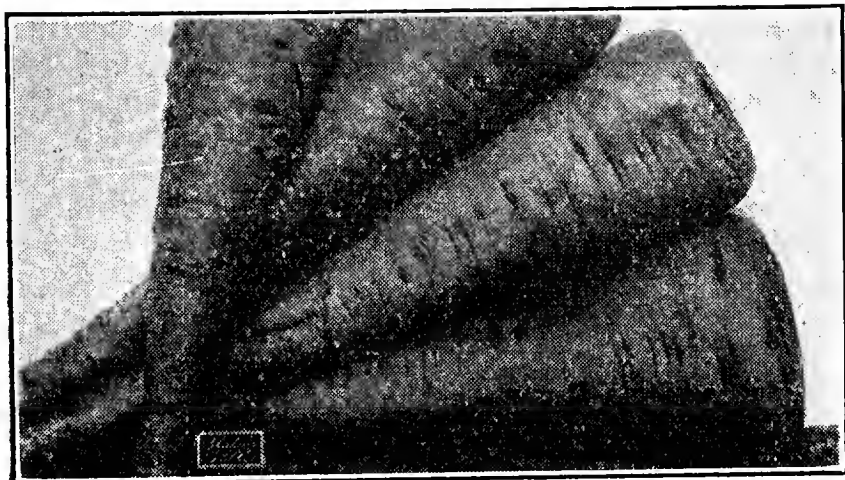
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

262—PLAIN.—A smooth leaf variety that can be used for garnishing or for seasoning. Many people prefer the smooth green leaf.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

263—LARGE HAMBURG TURNIP ROOTED.—The best of all for soups. It makes a medium size root which possesses the fine flavor of the leaf.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.



Hollow Crown Parsnip

Okra

This is a warm weather crop and should not be seeded until early summer. Sow seed in drills two to three feet apart and one inch deep. Later, thin plants to stand eighteen inches apart in the row and cultivate like corn. Okra makes a most valuable vegetable for soups and can be fried. It is easy to grow and a few plants will well repay the trouble.

240—EARLY DWARF GREEN.—A very early variety of dwarf habit but very productive. The pods are long, slender and of a light green color.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

241—WHITE VELVET.—The plants are large and productive, growing to a height of about six feet and bearing an abundance of large, round, smooth pods of a velvety white appearance.

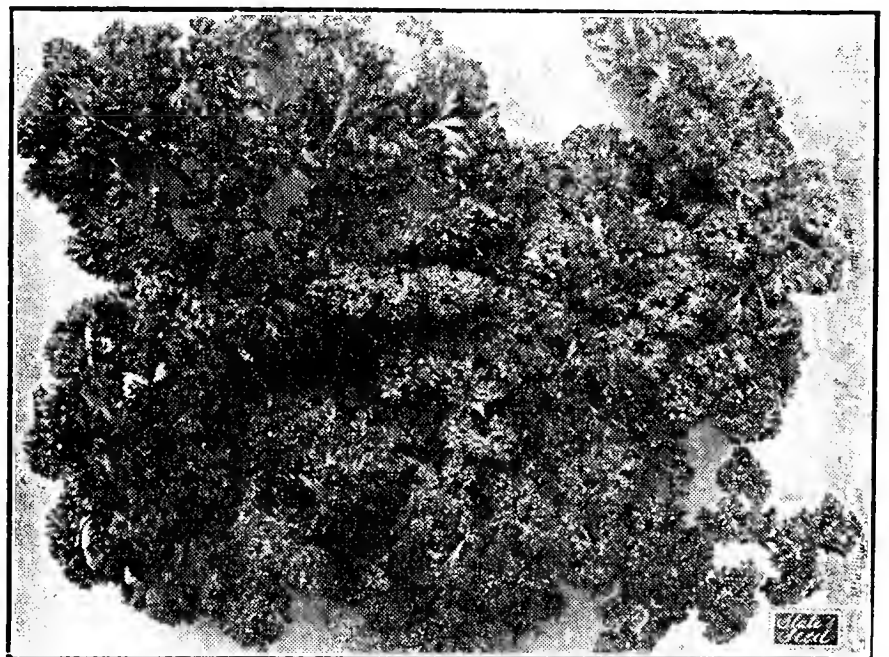
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

242—PERKINS MAMMOTH.—The pods are of an intense green color and usually very long and slender. It grows tall and produces an enormous crop.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

243—IMPROVED LONG GREENPOD.—A most popular variety in the South. The pods are unusually long and slender. They are of a deep green color, tender, and said to remain edible longer than those of other sorts. Grows tall and is one of the most productive of all.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, postpaid.



Mossed Curled Parsley

Parsnips

Parsnips rank among our most important vegetables and being a root crop can be used over a much longer season than many others. In the South or in mild climates the roots may be left in the ground all winter and used as needed. Very cold climates demand that they be stored in basement or root cellar. Sow seed early in the spring in shallow drills two to three feet apart, covering them one-half inch deep. Later, thin to three inches apart in the row. Parsnip may be seeded as late as June or July for winter use. All such root crops make their growth during the rainy cool season of late fall and may be sowed after the early vegetables are removed from the ground. Frequent shallow cultivation is desirable.

260—LONG SMOOTH, or HOLLOW CROWN.—The roots are long, smooth, and very tender. We consider it the best variety for table use and have found it to be very productive.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

Garden Peas

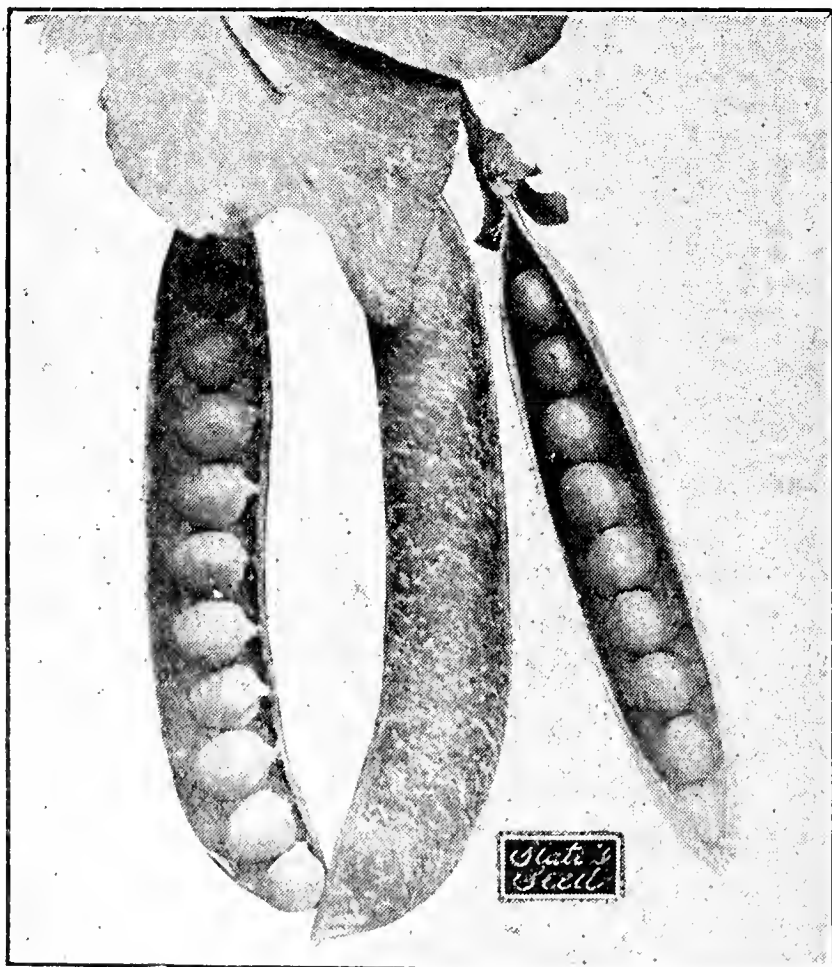
Sow very early in the spring in a light warm soil of only medium fertility. Rows should be three feet apart and seed should be drilled thickly, because peas bear better when thick. Cover early plantings one inch deep and late plantings two inches. Inoculating the seed with Nitragin will materially improve the yield and the quality of the peas. Give frequent shallow cultivation. The smooth seeded sorts may be planted earlier than the wrinkled kinds, but the wrinkled peas generally make sweeter, and more tender peas. The tall kinds always yield more than the dwarf, but must be supported.

62—SLATE'S EARLY CHAMPION.—This new pea was introduced by us in 1935 and it fills a long felt need for an extra early variety that will produce large peas and luxuriant vines. The seed are deep green, smooth, and can be planted as early as the Alaska. The vines grow taller and heavier than those of Alaska and it produces larger, longer pods than the Alaska. For a heavy yielding early smooth pea, Slate's Early Champion is an ideal sort. Equally as good for home or market. Its handsome long pods well filled with large green peas will give the grower excellent returns for his labor. Vines about 2½ feet tall, deep green color, with rank growth. Matures almost as early as Alaska.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lb. \$1.15, 10 lbs. \$1.85, postpaid.

60—SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR.—This is the best and earliest of the dwarf varieties. Though extremely early, it makes a vigorous growth of vines, which bear an abundance of large well filled pods. The vines grow about fifteen inches tall, are vigorous, and upright, needing no support. These bear a profusion of large pods three inches or more in length and well filled with tender sweet peas. In quality, none of the smooth seeded varieties can compare with this one. Its robust nature will permit of early planting but it is equally as good for main crop and late use. For the gardener who wishes to make the finest of peas without having the trouble of staking the vines, no better sort can be found than this.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.



Slate's Early Champion



Slate's Extra Early Peas

66—SLATE'S EXTRA EARLY.—The earliest, hardiest and most productive variety in this class. It is a smooth pea; therefore, can be planted earlier than the wrinkled sorts. Grows a strong, vigorous vine of a light green color, uniform in growth, and about thirty inches high. The seed are of medium size, of a light cream color, round and slightly dented. For your first planting, try this one.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.50, postpaid.

64—LAXTONIAN.—The most productive and one of the best of the dwarf peas. Vines grow about twenty inches tall and bear a good crop of long pods which are filled with large peas. Pods about three and one-half inches long and much larger than those of the average dwarf pea. Peas are of excellent quality and vines will continue to produce longer than those of other dwarf varieties.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

65—DWARF GREY SUGAR.—This variety grows from sixteen to eighteen inches high and produces an abundance of very tender pods. It is one of the sweetest peas of all and can be used as a shell pea or cooked in the pods like snap beans. Being a dwarf variety it requires no support. These sugar peas are becoming more popular every year, because they are extremely hardy and will yield earlier than most of the other sorts. If pulled young and cooked in the pods, they make a delicious dish and add welcomed variety to the early spring diet.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 10 lbs. \$1.85, postpaid.

63—AMERICAN WONDER.—One of the earliest of the dwarf sorts. Vines grow about twelve inches tall and bear a good crop of well filled pods of about two and one-half inches in length. Seed wrinkled and of a light green color.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.



Earliest of All or Alaska Peas

68—GRADUS, or PROSPERITY.—It is not an extra early sort, but its products are far above those of any other variety. The vines are hardy and grow to a height of about three feet. The pods are very large, straight and slightly rounded at the point, averaging about four inches in length. The seeds are large, wrinkled and of a cream color, tinged with green.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

73—WHITE MARROWFAT. — The largest and most prolific of peas. The vines grow tall and have a dense foliage. The pods are from five to seven inches long and filled with unusually large, round white peas.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.50, postpaid.

74—TELEPHONE.—This variety has been in cultivation for a long time but still stands supreme as a late pea of the best quality. The vines grow very tall, four to five feet. The foliage is abundant with large green leaves. The pods are produced in enormous quantities all the way up the vines, which gives it a long season and a better yield than any other sort. The unusually large long pods, five inches or more, are crowded with large deep green peas which are tender and sweet. This pea may be planted early in the spring for mid-season peas or if planted after frost is over, it will produce a late crop. Thus two plantings may be made and a supply of excellent quality peas had over a long period. The vines will require some support but the heavy yield and long bearing period will well repay for this trouble.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

70—EARLIEST OF ALL, or ALASKA.—Vines attain a height of about thirty inches. Pods are about two and a half inches long, straight, round and well-filled. It is uniform in growth and makes the best pea for canning. Seed small, round, dented and green.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.50, postpaid.

71—LAXTON'S PROGRESS. — A very superior strain of the Hundred Fold which has been developed especially for market gardeners but its fine appearance and good quality will make it a favorite of home gardeners also. The vine growth is from fifteen to eighteen inches tall and they are filled with deep green pods of about four inches in length. The peas when dry are wrinkled but in the green stage are large, very sweet and tender.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

72—ALDERMAN. — A fine, vigorous grower of the Telephone strain. Vines grow to about four feet and are very productive. Pods are long and well filled with large peas of the very best quality. Seed wrinkled and of a light green color.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

69—THOMAS LAXTON.—It is early, hardy, and very productive. More reliable than the Gradus. Vines grow to a height of about three feet and bear a heavy crop of large, straight pods about three inches long.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.



Telephone Peas

Onion Seed

Onions are very heavy feeders and require rich land. Use stable manure liberally and some commercial fertilizer containing a good portion of Potash. Prepare drills thirty inches apart and one inch deep. Sow seed thinly and cover with fine soil. Later, thin plants to stand from four to six inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently. Seed may be started in hot bed or cold frame if desired and seedlings transplanted when large enough to move. When doing this the tips of the foliage should be clipped off. Seeding may be done in the fall or very early in the spring. It is a hardy crop and cold weather will not injure it much.

244—EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—One of the earliest onions in cultivation and makes one of the best large, white, mild onions for spring use, but will not keep well. It is the market growers most profitable sort.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

245—WHITE SILVERSKIN.—Makes large white onions of mild flavor and very good keeping qualities and as a main crop variety, we highly recommend it for both home and market growers.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

246—PRIZETAKER. — A large Spanish onion noted for its heavy yield and mild flavor. Skin yellowish brown but flesh white and sweet.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

247—YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. — A large globe shape onion of real value for storing for winter use. It ranks as one of the best keepers. Bulbs are large, round, yellow skin, with crisp, mild flesh.

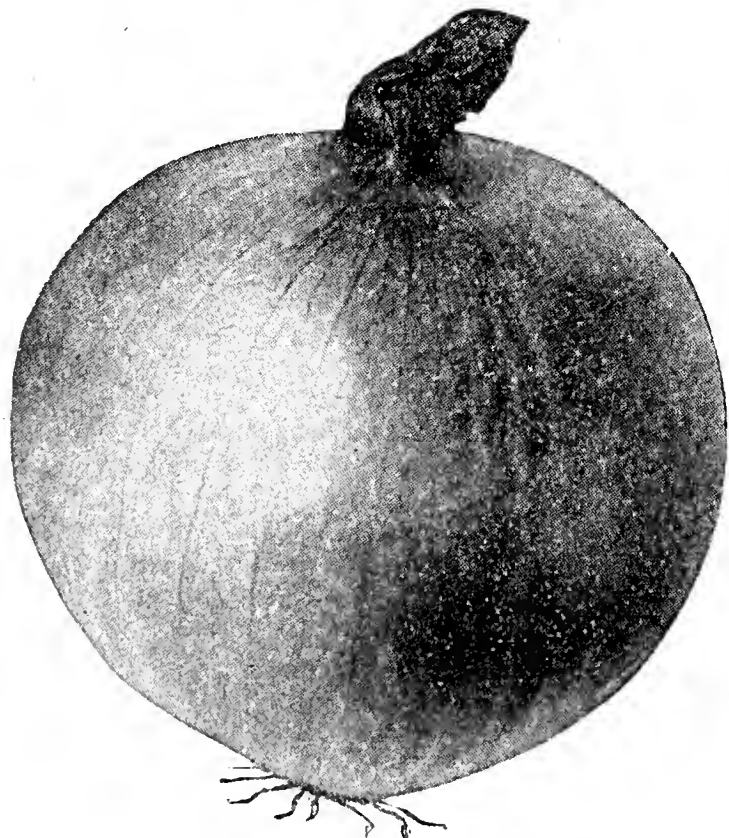
Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

248—LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. — The bulbs are large, round, thick, and slightly flattened. The flesh is just pungent enough to make it desirable and of a purplish white color. Yields an enormous crop, and is a good keeper.

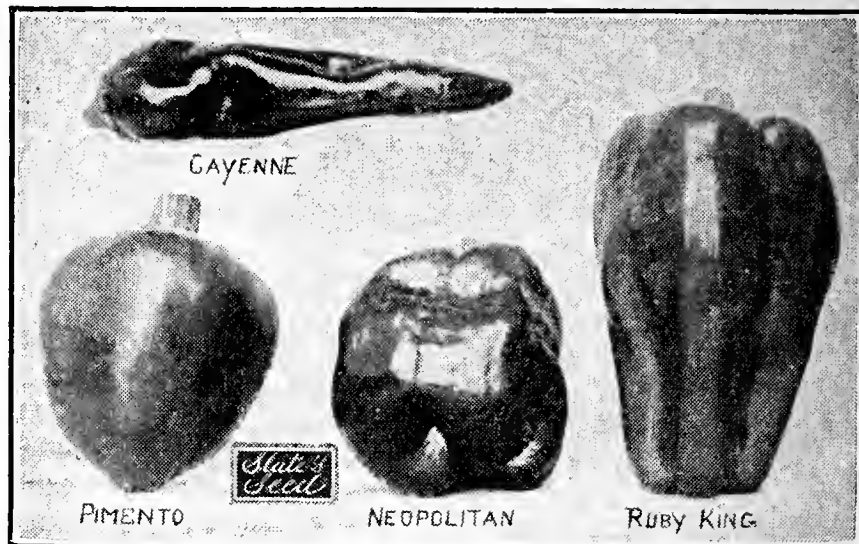
Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Onion Sets

Both spring and fall, we carry a complete line of onion sets. This is the easiest way of growing onions and some excellent varieties like Yellow Potato and White Potato onions do not make seed at all. Turn to the field seed price list in the back of this book and you will find prices on onion sets.



Yellow Danvers Onion



Peppers

Pepper is a tender plant requiring warm weather and the seed should not be planted until early summer. Sow in a cold frame or hot bed after warm weather comes and transplant as soon as large enough to well prepared rows three feet apart setting plants eighteen inches apart in the row. Give frequent shallow cultivation.

265—PERFECTION PIMENTO. — This makes a most useful sort for home use. The large peppers can be used green or canned for winter. Fruit large, round, and running to a point at the blossom end. Turns a bright red as it matures.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

267—CALIFORNIA WONDER. — This new variety has won immediate popularity with market growers and canners because of its extremely thick mild flesh. The fruit is as large as Chinese Giant, thicker than that of any other variety, and of a very mild flavor. Both home and market growers will do well to try it.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

266—RUBY KING.—This is an early variety and one that is most in favor with both home and market growers. The plants grow large and vigorous and bear a wonderful crop of large, long bolls. The fruit is of mild flavor, a deep green color, and almost as large as that of the Chinese Giant. Its earliness and excellent quality make it one of the most desirable sweet peppers to be had.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.75, postpaid.

268—LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE. — A very large blunt nose pepper which has been a home garden favorite for years. Its fruit is large, of irregular shape and short. It is rather early and matures its fruit uniformly.

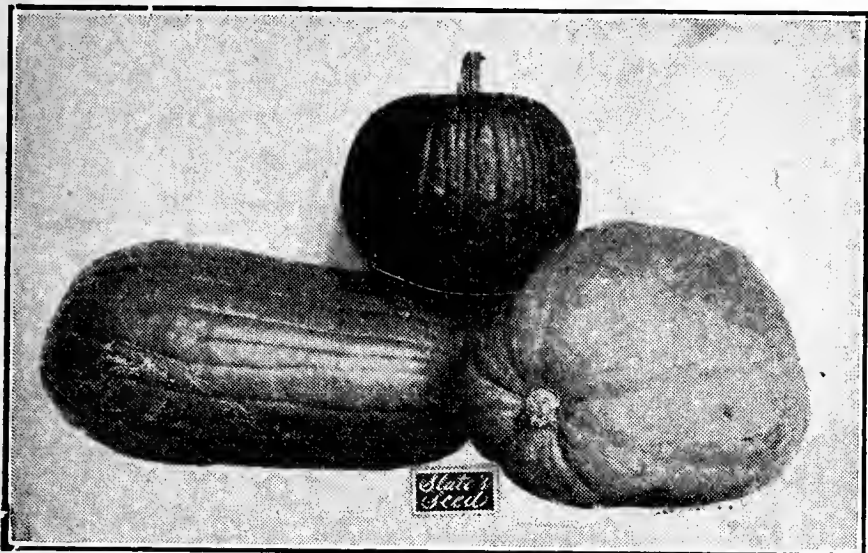
Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.75, postpaid.

271—CHINESE GIANT.—This is the largest pepper in cultivation. Its plants grow strong and upright and are literally loaded with giant peppers. Fruit is about five inches across and about four to five inches long, with thick, mild flesh. It is a little later than the others but makes the best yield of any.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

273—LONG RED CAYENNE. — A fine bushy plant that is covered with small long red pods. It has a most pungent flavor and makes excellent dried peppers for seasoning.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, postpaid.



Pumpkins

Pumpkins

Pumpkins may be planted in hills like water-melons or may be planted in the cornfield. They should be planted in the spring after warm weather comes and in a rich loam soil in hills six to eight feet apart. Cultivate like squash or melons until the vines begin to run.

275—KING OF MAMMOTHS. — Also known as Pot Iron, and is the largest pumpkin known to us. It is good for table use or makes an enormous yield of good stock feed. The fruit is very large, round, flattened at the ends, and has a smooth yellow skin and thick yellow flesh. If you want to grow prize-winning pumpkins for your fair, try this one.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

276—CONNECTICUT FIELD. — The standard field variety for stock feed. It makes a good yield of medium size pumpkins that are slightly ribbed, and have a smooth yellow skin with yellow flesh. In many sections it is considered best for making pumpkin pies.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

277—TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. — In our estimation this is the most valuable home garden variety in cultivation. It makes a good yield of large fruits that are striped with gray and green, and of long or gourd shape. The flesh is thick, of a pure yellow color and has the excellent flavor of a good sweet potato. We consider it far better than the average sweet potato, because its flesh is very tender and free from the strings so often found in sweet potatoes, and when baked it cannot be distinguished from that of a potato. Further, a pumpkin is very easy to keep while a sweet potato is very difficult to keep.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.10, postpaid.

278—SLATE'S CROOKNECK CASHAW. — One of the best of table varieties. Its fruit is large, long, with crooked neck with yellowish skin which is striped in green. The flesh is thick, very tender, sweet, and of a flavor that will prove welcome on any table.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

279—SUGAR, or NEW ENGLAND PIE.—This is the variety that made pumpkin pie famous. Its fruit is of medium size, round, slightly flattened at the ends and of a golden yellow color. The flesh is thick, very sweet, tender, and has the delicious flavor for making pies. If you like real New England pumpkin pies, this variety will enable you to have them.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Radish

The radish if properly used can be made into a most important garden crop. Its ease of culture and quick growth makes it possible to have good radishes before anything else comes in the spring and after all vegetables have gone in the fall. It is a vegetable which adapts itself to almost any kind of culture but always repays the man who takes good care of it. It may be forced indoors during the dreary winter and will prove a most acceptable addition to the diet. Or it can be planted in cold frames in the hot summer, or started just as the garden gives out in the fall. The essentials of radish culture are rich light soil, frequent cultivation, and applications of fertilizer to force its growth all possible. A radish that makes quick growth is never tough and hot. It is the ones that linger in the beds and do not grow that turn out such undesirable roots.

280—SLATE'S RED FORCING.—In this variety, we are offering both home and market growers a most valuable sort. It will mature edible roots in a very short while, make a small growth of tops, and small scarlet roots of round shape. The roots are smooth, free from side rootlets, of uniform size, bright scarlet skin with white flesh, and almost globe shape. The flesh is mild and sweet, crisp and tender. Any good radish must be grown rapidly, and if you take this forcing sort and hasten it to maturity, you will have your ideal of what a radish should be.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

281—SCARLET BUTTON.—Round or globe shape, bright scarlet, very early, mild white flesh.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

282—SCARLET TURNIP.—Roots round, scarlet color with white tip, small top growth.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

285—BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET.—Long roots of excellent quality and a bright scarlet color.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

284—LONG WHITE ICICLE.—Long roots of pure white. Good quality flesh and mild.

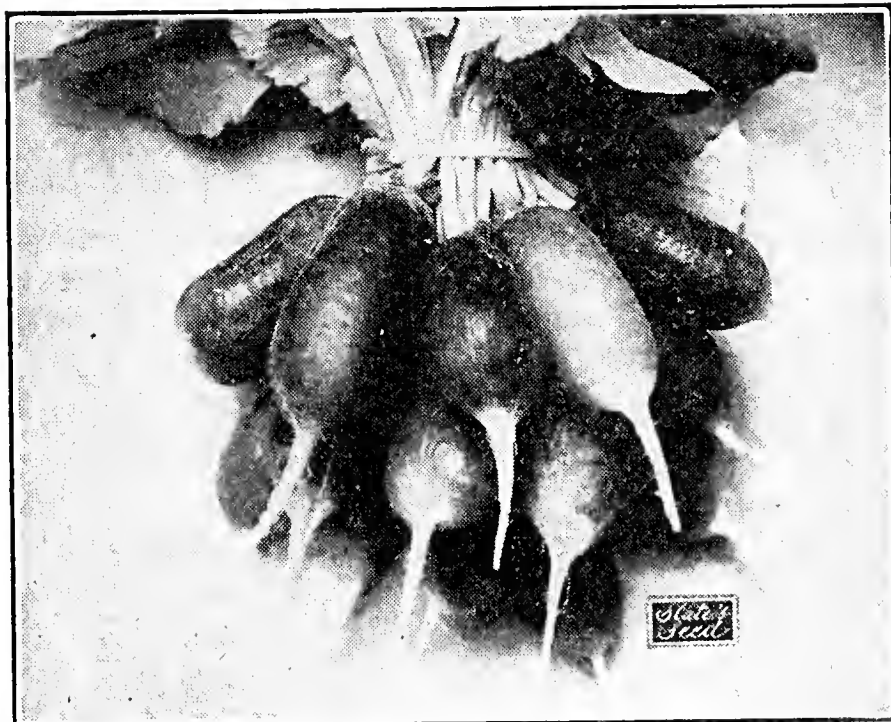
Pkt., 5c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

287—CELESTIAL ROSE.—Rather large roots of a light red or pink color. Very popular for winter radish.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

286—FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Olive shape, scarlet with white tip. Quick growing and good for late planting.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid.



French Breakfast Radish

Spinach

This is a crop that should form the basis of every early spring and late fall garden. Its greens are very valuable for certain mineral contents which have been found to be greatly needed in the human system. It is very easy to grow and makes a delicious dish. Sow seed early in the spring or in the fall in light drills about fifteen to twenty inches apart. Cover one-half inch deep and cultivate frequently. It will make greens in a very short while.

291—BLOOMSDALE.—A quick growing savoy leaf variety, popular with home and market growers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 45c, postpaid.

292—WILT-RESISTANT BLOOMSDALE.—Similar in growth to the above but bred for wilt resistance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 45c, postpaid.

293—NEW ZEALAND.—A summer spinach that thrives in hot weather. Foliage thick and succulent. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 80c, postpaid.

202—MUSTARD SPINACH.—Quick growing, thick leaved. Makes excellent all-year greens. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Salsify

Sow the seed after danger of frost is past in a rich, light soil. Sow in drills thirty inches apart and about one inch deep. After the plants attain some size, thin from four to six inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently, but never while it is wet with dew.

290—MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—This is the largest growing kind known, but its size in no way injures its quality. The roots grow to almost twice the size of those of any other variety, and will keep throughout the winter in the open ground. The flesh is free from strings, fine grained, and has a delicious flavor.

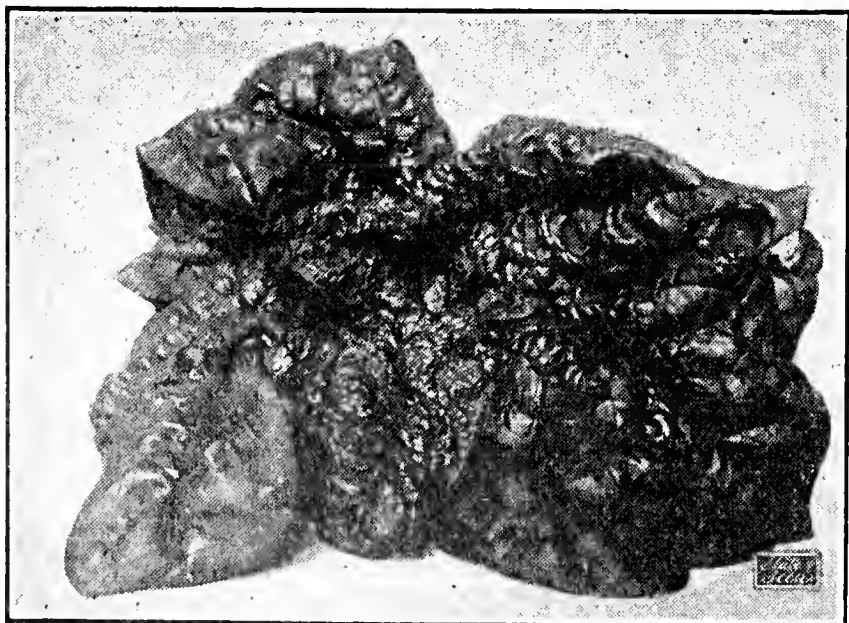
Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.40, postpaid.

Rhubarb

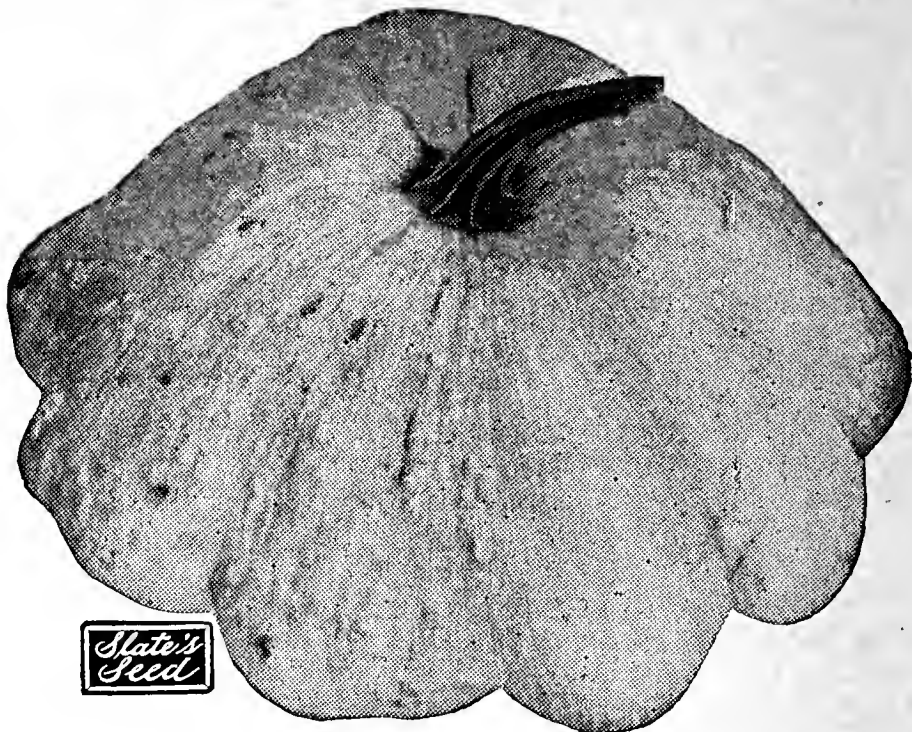
Sow seed very early in the spring in a hotbed and later transplant to a cold frame. In the fall reset to permanent bed, which has been dug deep and made very rich with manure. Rows should be five feet apart and plants should stand five feet apart in the row. Keep out weeds and top dress every spring with manure and the bed will last indefinitely.

289—LINNAEUS.—A large growing kind that makes excellent pies and sauce. Both leaves and stalks attain an immense size.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.35, postpaid.



Bloomdale Spinach



Slate's Early White Bush Squash

Squash

A heavy sandy loam made very rich is ideal soil for squash. This is one of our most important vegetable crops and a small space properly cultivated will give an abundance of excellent food. The summer varieties should be pulled when very young and used or canned at once. The winter sorts should be left to mature and then stored in a cool dry place and used during the winter. Prepare large hills four to five feet apart each way and chop a handful of fertilizer into each. Then plant from five to eight seed one inch deep in each hill. Thin after the leaves form to two plants per hill and cultivate frequently.

295—SLATE'S EARLY WHITE BUSH.—This is the earliest squash in cultivation and one of the best for home or market. The vines are vigorous and productive and will bear for most of the summer. The fruit is of medium size, slightly scalloped, creamy white, meaty, and free from strings. It is a ready seller on all markets and its good qualities command a place in every home garden.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

296—EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK.—An extra early crookneck variety which is extensively grown by market gardeners. The fruit is from ten to fifteen inches long, of a golden yellow color, and is densely warted. It is very prolific and of unusually good quality.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

298—GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK.—Similar in general appearance to the Early Crookneck, but grows larger. On account of its size it can be placed on the market just as early or earlier than the above variety. The fruit is several inches longer than that of the Early Crookneck, and much larger.

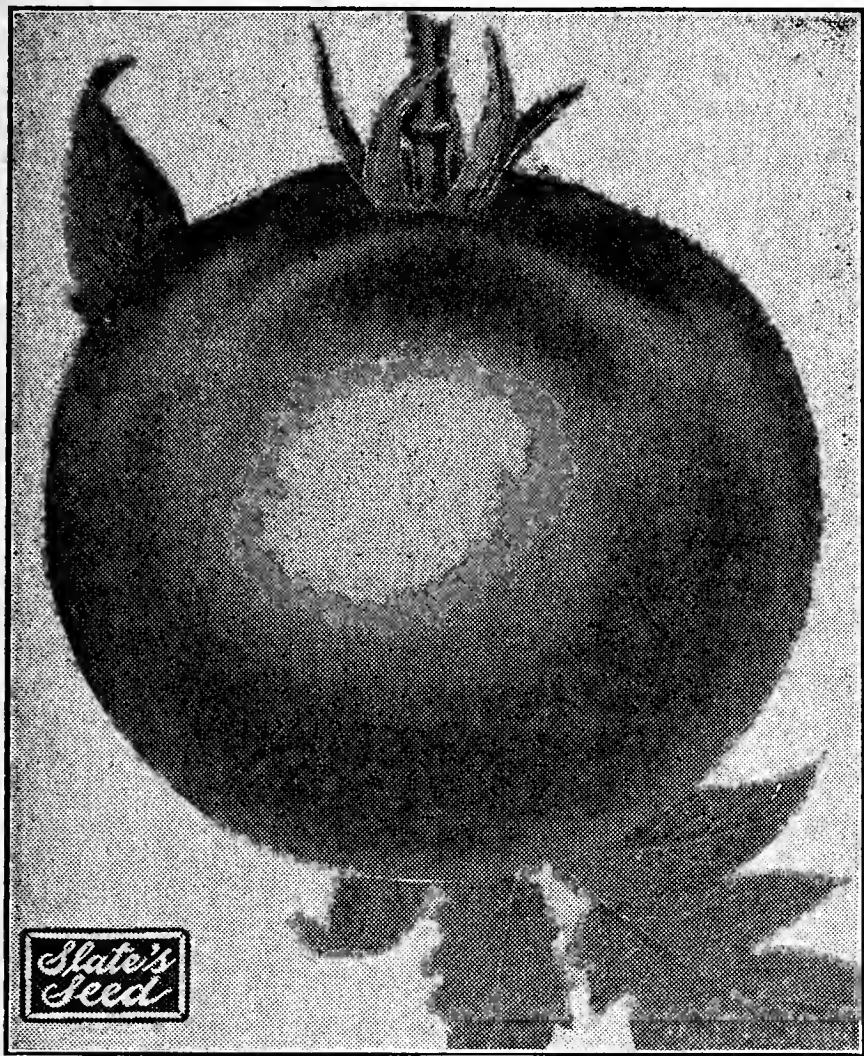
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

297—COCOZELLE BUSH.—A true bush variety of compact growth. Sets a number of medium sized fruits of from twelve to fourteen inches in length and five to six inches in diameter. Fruit of a dark green color slightly striped with lighter shade. An excellent summer variety for the home garden.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

301—SELECT HUBBARD.—Fruits, large, warted, dark green, good keeper and best of winter squash.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.



Marglobe Tomato

307—SLATE'S EXTRA EARLY PERFECTION. It is so early that it has been used successfully in the far South for shipping to Northern markets and does well for this purpose. This means that it must be very early, of smooth handsome appearance, with solid meaty flesh. The color is a purplish pink. This tomato is especially recommended for home and local market where its size and beauty are fully appreciated and its vigorous growth of vine and heavy yield will be welcomed. It stands the adverse conditions of early planting well and if properly cared for will bear well into the summer.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

305—SPARKS EARLIANA.—For years this has been a favorite with both home and market growers. It is one of the earliest tomatoes in cultivation and has many good points to deserve its wide use. The vines are hardy and productive and if kept free from disease and staked will produce throughout the season. The fruit is of medium size, very smooth, meaty, and of a rich scarlet color. It is thoroughly reliable for either home or local market.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

309—JUNE PINK.—The fruit is of medium size, handsome shape, and a bright pink color. It is slightly later than Earliana but earlier than most of the second early type. Makes a good yield of excellent tomatoes in time for early market or home use. It is one of the old varieties that has won a following that no new sort can take.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

318—PONDEROSA.—For the person who desires a large, meaty tomato there are few varieties that will meet this need. This we consider the best of the large tomatoes since it is not so inclined to grow tough and woody around the stem as the Brimmer. The fruit is very large, meaty, and contains but few seed. The color is a bright purple red. The vines are stout and productive but should always be supported, because the large tomatoes are inclined to break the vines.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

Tomatoes

This is the most popular vegetable that grows and may be used in such a variety of ways that a continual supply should be made certain. The early kinds are always desirable because they come in at a time when they are most needed, but the main crop sorts give much larger and more meaty fruits for canning. Sow the early kinds very early in the spring in a hot bed or window box. When plants are about three inches high transplant to cold frame or larger box. This develops root growth and makes a stocky plant. After danger of frost is past, transplant to the garden in rows four feet apart and hills three feet apart. The soil should be light and rich. As the vines grow some support should be given them to hold the fruit off the ground. For main crop sow about two or three weeks after the first sowing and for late use, sow in May or June.

319—MARGLOBE.—This excellent wilt-resistant variety was developed from the old Globe tomato and has all of its good characteristics along with resistance to wilt and heavy producing qualities. Marglobe has become the standard canning tomato and is also one of the best sorts for main crop market and home use. The beautiful fruits are set in clusters of five to seven. Tomatoes are medium size to large, globe shape, smooth and of a rich scarlet color. Matures in about 114 days from seed.

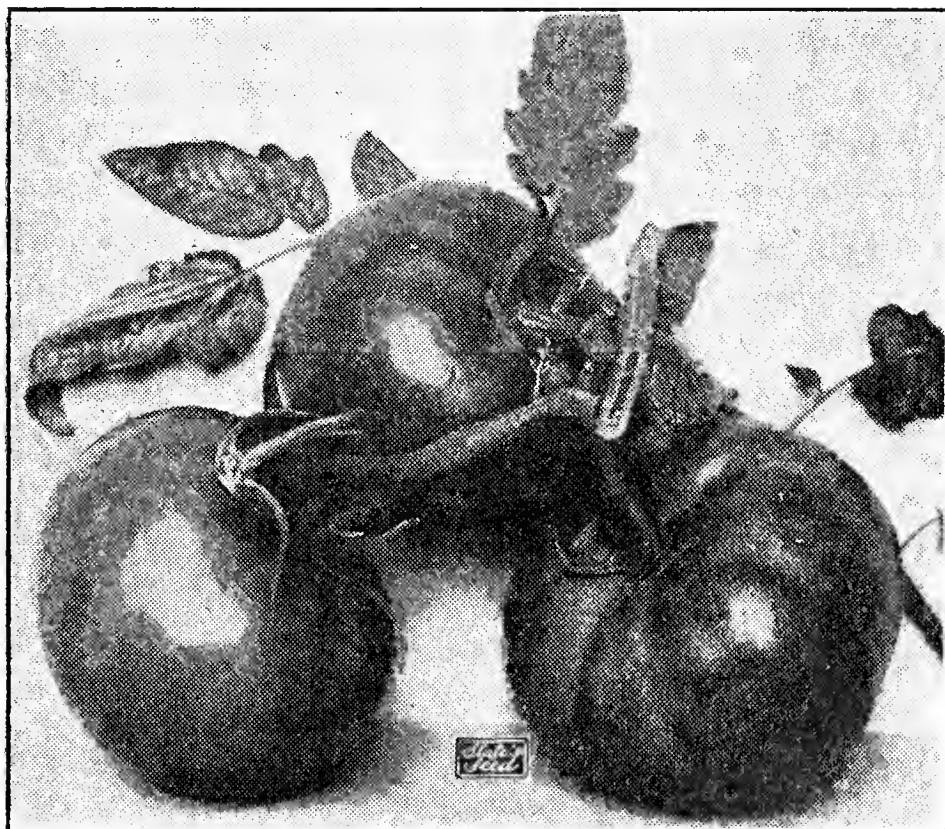
Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.25, postpaid.

313—PRITCHARD, or SCARLET TOPPER.—Introduced by the late Dr. Pritchard in 1931 and has won a definite place in both home and market gardens. Matures in about 110 days with short, strong vines, bearing clusters of the bright scarlet fruit. Fruit is large to medium size, inclined towards the globe shape, smooth and of excellent quality. It is a heavy producer and the vines stand up well during production.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 45c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

315—BREAK O'DAY.—An extra early scarlet fruited sort that matures in 98 days from seed. It is just a few days later than Earliana and the large, smooth, round tomatoes never fail to command top market prices. Owing to its beauty and earliness this variety is now largely used for early market. However, it is equally as good for the home garden. Stands up well under adverse conditions and produces a heavy crop.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.



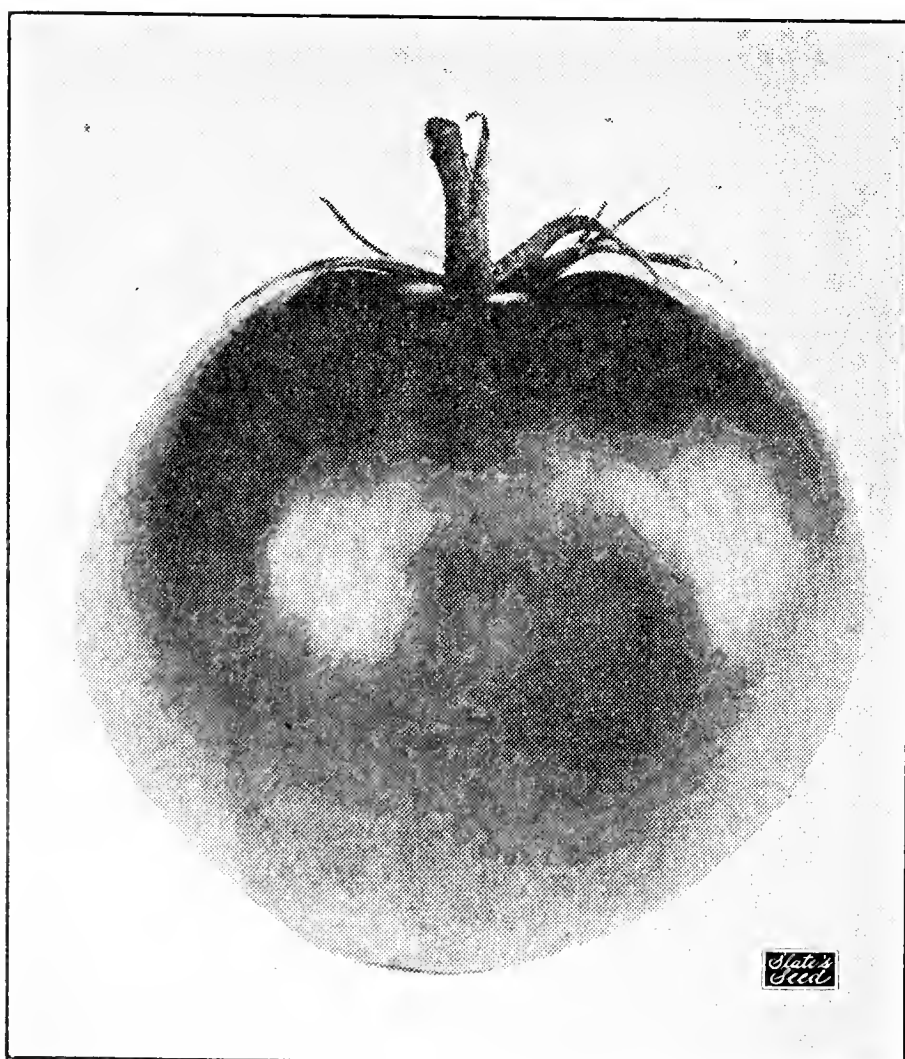
Ponderosa Tomato

312—BRIMMER.—This enormous tomato has won a host of friends in the South. If the vines are staked the fruit is even larger and runs smoother and more uniform in shape. The tomatoes are unusually large specimens, having been grown weighing two pounds. They are rather flat and curved and of a bright red color. The flesh is thick with small seed cavity. The flavor mild and free from acid. For the home garden and local market the Brimmer makes an excellent variety but it is too large for shipping or canning. Our strain of this seed is produced for us by the best tomato grower in America we believe and we have tested it in our trials for several years with ideal results.

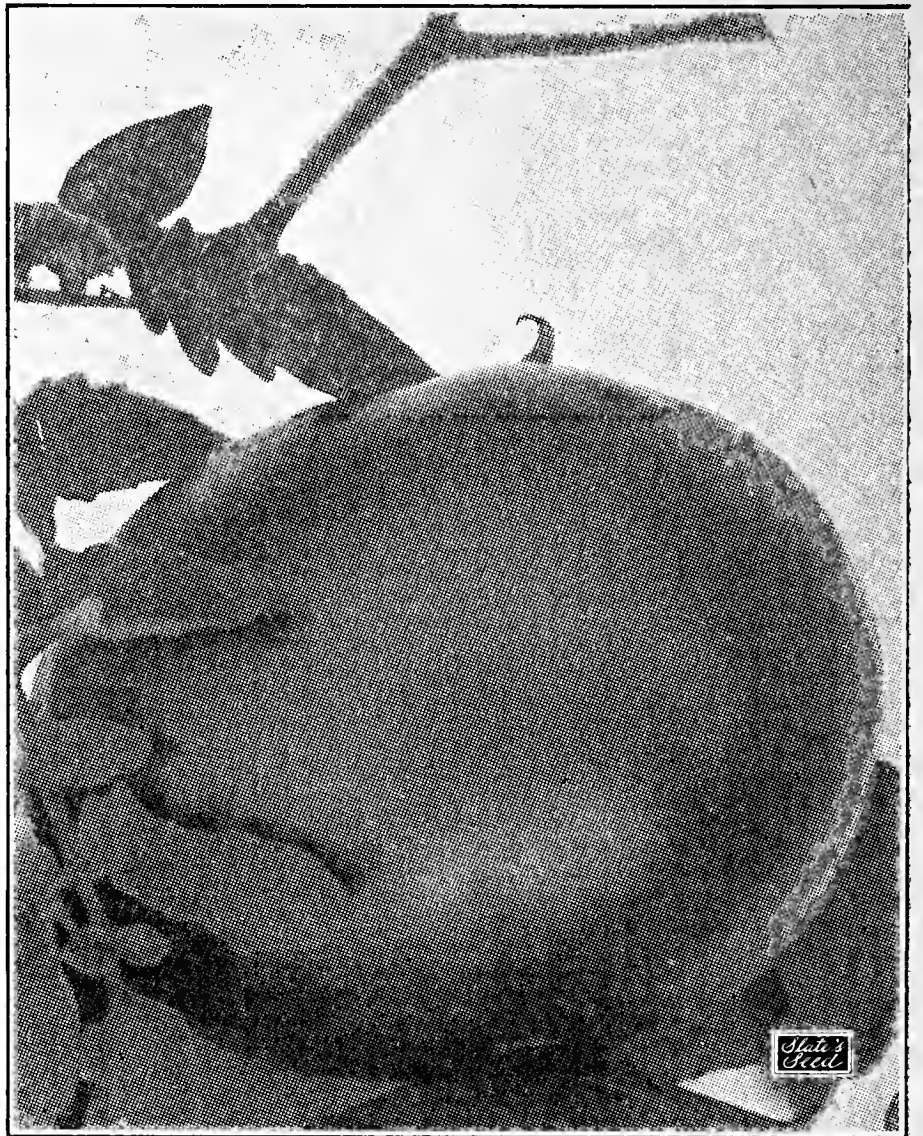
Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.25, postpaid.

311—SLATE'S NEW STONE.—In 1913 we offered our new strain of the Stone tomato for the first time. It was an immediate success and has retained its popularity so well that we still feature it. We do not call this a new tomato. It is a very old variety which has been constantly improved by breeding and selection. Cannery everywhere have found it to be the best variety they can get. They can use a larger percentage of the fruit than that of any other canning tomato. Thus New Stone is a profit maker for the canner, because when he buys a bushel of these he cans the maximum from it and does not have the terrific loss from cracked and imperfect fruit that comes from some varieties. This strain of Stone is noted for its medium size, solid fruit which is free from cracks and other imperfections, very meaty, and of delicious flavor. The tomatoes are almost round, slightly flattened, and of a bright scarlet color. The home or commercial canner should pay especial attention to this tomato and growers for the late market will find it the best sort, since its color and appearance command top prices. And likewise, the home gardener needs all of these good characteristics in his tomatoes, though he may not can or sell them but he appreciates quality.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



Oxheart Tomato



Slate's New Stone

306—OXHEART.—This variety has been in cultivation but a few years and has been recognized as a novelty of merit and a good tomato combined. The fruit is heart shaped, which does away with the cracks and rough surface found in flat varieties. The color is a bright red which combined with the novel shape makes a most attractive tomato. The flesh is thick and mild. It is worthwhile novelties such as this that make gardening a pleasure and we recommend to our customers that they give this tomato a trial.

Pkt. 15c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

310—SLATE'S MATCHLESS TOMATO. — The fruit is large, smooth, always of uniform size, cardinal red color, contains very few seed, and has a thick, meaty flesh which has a mild luscious flavor. For home use it cannot be equalled, and canners will find it a profitable variety to grow.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

308—BEEFSTEAK.—Large red meaty fruit containing but little acid. Main crop and productive. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65, lb. \$5.75, postpaid.

317—RED ROCK. — A good canning and main crop variety with large red fruit.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

320—NORTON.—A wilt-resistant main crop variety highly prized for canning purposes. Red fruit. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

321—DWARF STONE.—An excellent red tomato growing on a dwarf compact vine. Fruits large smooth.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, postpaid.

322—GOLDEN QUEEN.—Large smooth fruit of light yellow. Smooth and free from acid.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

323—YELLOW PEAR.—A mild excellent flavored small fruit for preserving and pickling.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



Purple Top White
Globe Turnip

Feed Everything You Grow

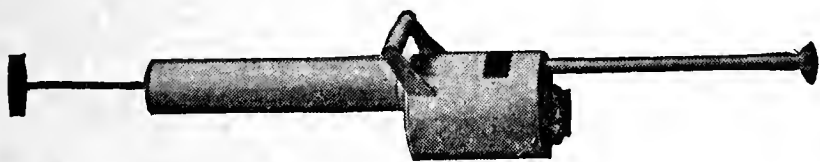
with this complete,
balanced diet

VIGORO
Complete plant food



To grow the finest of vegetables, the most beautiful flowers, and have the greenest of lawns, we must supply all of the elements needed by the plants. Ordinary commercial fertilizers contain but three elements, whereas there are about fourteen used by the plant. Vigoro is a scientifically prepared fertilizer containing all of the elements needed by plants. Thus it can be used in much smaller quantities and will give far better results than stable manure or ordinary fertilizers. Owing to the balanced ration supplied in Vigoro the flowers are more beautiful and healthy, the vegetables produce finer specimens and ripen to perfection, the lawn stays green and does not die out, and the shrubs thrive and prove a joy to the owner. Vigoro is essentially a fertilizer for the gardener who wants to grow the best. It may cost a little more per hundred pounds, but it contains more plant food, so does not have to be used so heavily as ordinary fertilizers and in the end Vigoro is the cheapest fertilizer you can get.

Price—5 lbs. 62c, 25 lbs. \$1.82, postpaid to Virginia and North Carolina points. Or 5 lbs. 50c, 25 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$2.50, 100 lbs. \$4.00, by freight.



MODEL D FEENEY GUN

FEENEY DUST GUNS.—This is the best line of small dusters we have ever seen. They are well made and do excellent work with any dust. Models BX and D have special nozzles for work on beans and other low-growing crops.

Model BX—Capacity about ½ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.
Model D—Capacity about 2½ lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

Turnips

Turnip seed may be sowed in the early spring or fall. The soil should be very rich, well pulverized, and the seed should not be covered more than one-half inch deep. It is better to sow just after a good rain when the soil has sufficient moisture in it to assure germination. Use one ounce of seed to every one hundred square feet or three to five pounds per acre.

332—EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—Round flat with purple top. Excellent early turnip for spring or fall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

337—PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF.—Both a foliage and a good root variety. Early, round, flat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

338—EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Excellent for greens and has round, flat, white root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

330—MAMMOTH RED TOP GLOBE.—Very large globe shaped turnip of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

331—PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—The most popular of all turnips. Excellent table variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

333—LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Excellent keeping sort for winter use. Globe shape white roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

334—POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Large variety, used extensively for stock feeding. Heavy yielder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

335—WHITE COWHORN.—Long white roots with green tops. A popular sort in certain sections. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

336—WHITE EGG.—Medium size pure white roots, egg shaped. Excellent table variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

339—PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A large yellow turnip with purple top. Excellent yield of tops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

340—LARGE AMBER GLOBE.—The largest of the yellow turnips. Good for table or stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

341—PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA.—The sweetest of all turnips and greatly relished for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

342—SEVEN TOP.—The leading variety for greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 8c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 45c, postpaid.

343—SOUTHERN PRIZE.—A popular variety for greens and makes a small root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 8c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 45c, postpaid.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Two-year-old roots, ready from March 15 to May 1, in varieties suitable for home use. 50c dozen, postpaid. \$2.50 per 100, by express.

CABBAGE PLANTS

Early and late sorts in our selection. Ready January 1 to May 1. 20c doz., 30c per 100, postpaid; \$2.50 per 1,000, by express.

CELERY

Our selection of the best home garden varieties, Ready June 1 to July 15c. 30c per doz., \$1.00 per 100, postpaid.

EGG PLANT

Ready May 1 to June 1. 30c doz., \$1.25 per 100, postpaid.

LETTUCE

Heading varieties only. Ready April 1 to May 1, 20c doz., 75c per 100, postpaid.

PEPPER

Sweet and Hot varieties of our selection. Ready May 1 to June 1. 30c doz., \$1.25 per 100, postpaid.

TOMATO PLANTS

Our first crop of southern grown tomato plants will be ready about April 15th. The varieties will be Earliana, Break O'Day and the early kinds. A week or two later the Brimmer, Ponderosa, Marglobe, and Stone will be ready. All of these will be stocky field grown plants. The price will be 30c dozen or \$1.00 per 100, postpaid. For large lots by express, write us for prices, stating the variety you wish.

Soon after July 1st, we will have a late crop of plants ready. These will be Brimmer, Ponderosa, Marglobe, and Stone. Price, 25c doz., 90c per 100, postpaid.



Alyssum



Acroclinium



Aquilegia

Slate's Flower Seed

In the following pages we offer what we believe to be the most select list of flowers obtainable. Many obsolete and undesirable kinds have been eliminated and novelties and better varieties substituted. We make trials of our flower seed yearly and are always experimenting with novelties. Thus we are able to get first hand information as to the value of varieties offered us.

In listing such a great number of varieties, we have been forced to condense the information as much as possible. To aid us in this, we employ the following symbols:

H—Hardy
HH—Half Hardy
T—Tender

O—Annuals
X—Biennials
#—Perennials

Cultural Directions are given on each packet of seed for the specific flower contained therein. Further, we have a leaflet "How to Grow Flowers," giving many valuable hints on the general care of the flower garden and mentioning the requirements of some of the most popular flowers. As a general rule for all flowers, the following is good: Sow all Hardy flowers early in the spring, even before frosts are over. Sow the Half Hardy about the time of the last frost. And the Tender sorts after frost is over and warm weather has come. The Half Hardy and Tender plants in northern latitudes will do better if started indoors in boxes and transplanted. And in the South the Tender plants should be started thus. A light rich loam soil is always best for flowers. Manure used liberally is a great help. Cover the seed to three times their greatest size and use only well pulverized soil for covering. To produce perfection in blooms, an abundance of water is essential.

All flower seed are quoted Postpaid.

ACROCLINIUM (HO 24 in.)

1001—Double Mixed.—This is one of the best of the Everlastings and makes excellent dried bouquets. Cut when the blooms reach perfection and hang in a cool, shady place with the heads down. Easily grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

AGERATUM (HO 18 in.)

Ageratum makes one of the best of bedding annuals and especially for large beds. It blooms in a short while from seed and continues until frost. We do not know of any plant that will give such a show for so little money and effort. Ageratums do well on almost any soil and may be seeded in the open ground or started in beds and transplanted.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1002—Imperial Dwarf Blue, 6 in.	\$.10	\$.45
1004—Little Dorrit, Dwarf Blue .....	.10	.40
Althaea Roses, See Hollyhocks.		

ALYSSUM (HO 8 in.)

The easy culture and free blooming habit of this popular old flower makes it still one of the most desirable. There is hardly a flower garden that does not have its alyssum borders. Seed may be started outdoors after frost is over and the plants will be in bloom in a short while. The perennial kind (Saxatile) should be started very early in the spring or in the early fall.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1006—Little Gem, Dwarf White.....	\$.10	\$.30
1007—Carpet of Snow, White.....	.10	.35
1008—Lilac Queen, Soft Rosy Lilac.....	.10	.35
1009—Saxatile, Yellow, Perennial.....	.10	.50

AGROSTEMMA COELI (HO 1 ft.)

1005—Rose of Heaven.—Beautiful hard annual of easy culture. Sow seed in open ground in early spring and they will bloom in a short while. Flowers graceful and of a light rose color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

ANCHUSA (H# 4 ft.)

1010 Italica.—An excellent hardy blue perennial that blooms the first year from seed and will grow anywhere. Small flowers are borne on tall heads. Color a Forget-Me-Not blue. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c.

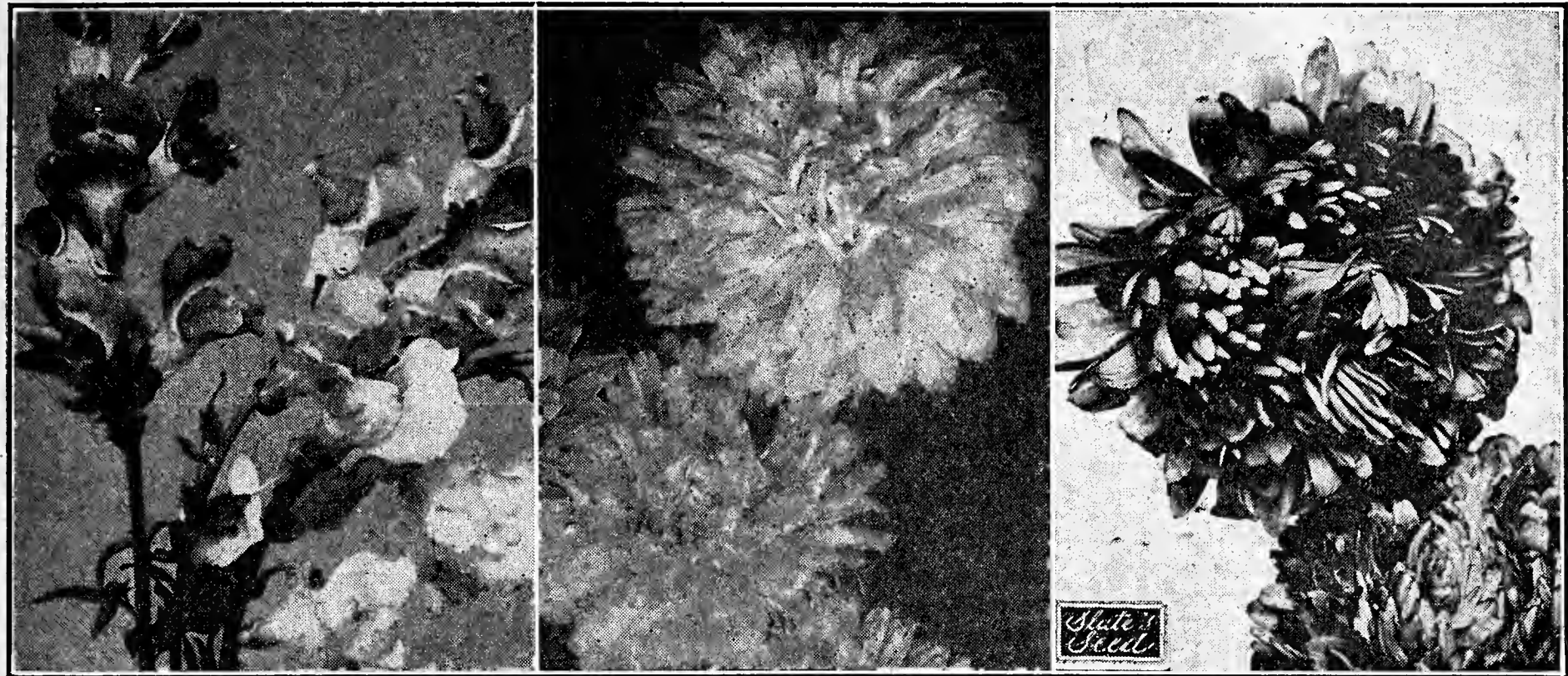
AQUILEGIA (H# 30 in.)

1025—Mrs. Scott Elliott's Hybrids.—This is an exceptionally fine strain of the long spurred columbine. No more hardy nor popular flower can be found than the old-fashion columbine and in this selection the best colors are presented. Sow outdoors or in beds in early spring or late summer. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$3.00.

ANTIRRHINUM (HX 10 to 24 in.)

There is no flower of easy culture that will prove more graceful and useful than these Snapdragons. In the North, they are best handled as annuals, but from Virginia South, they will often live through the winter and bear the second year. For early blooms start seed in a protected bed in March and transplant as soon as heavy frosts are over. They begin to bloom in the early summer and last until cold weather. For best results, pinch the buds from the young plants and make them spread. Colors covering some of the most rare and vivid combinations are to be seen. We offer a very select mixture of the Tall Mammoth Flowered family, also named sorts in the Tall Large Flowering.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1017—Tall Mammoth Flowered, Mixed	\$.10	\$ 1.10
1024—Medium Large Flowered, Mixed .....	.10	1.10
1018—Fire King, Orange Scarlet .....	.10	1.30
1019—Golden King, Giant Yellow .....	.10	1.30
1020—Harmony, Orange, Shaded Rose .....	.10	1.30
1021—Queen Victoria, Pure White .....	.10	1.30
1022—Rose Queen, Soft Pink .....	.10	1.30
1023—Finest Mixed .....	.10	.90



Antirrhinum

Aster, Crego Giant

Aster, Late Branching

ANTHEMIS (H# 24 in.)

1011—Kelwayi.—The most easily grown of the hardy daisies. Start seed early and the plants will bloom the first year. Bears a profusion of rich golden yellow flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz. 30c.

ASTERS (HO 18 to 36 in.)

The Aster is comparatively easy to grow and furnishes more blooms per plant than any other good cutflower. The colors are many and embrace vivid reds, rich blues, and all of the delicate shades of blue and pink. In the South it is best to plant them early. Seed may be started indoors or sowed in the open ground. Asters like a mellow loam soil that is fertile and moist. The Queen of The Market strain is one of the earliest to bloom and a most popular kind. The Crego Giants come next in bloom and are larger. Then comes the American Late Branchings which begin to bloom in August and make fine big flowers with good stems. The last to bloom and the largest flowers are the California Giant Branching. These grow immense plants that are loaded with enormous blossoms on long stems. In order to produce a succession of blooms all of these kinds should be planted. Then you will have asters from early July until frost.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET (18 in.)

	Pkt.	Oz.
1030—White	\$.10	\$.90
1031—Light Blue .....	.10	.90
1032—Crimson .....	.10	.90
1033—Lavender .....	.10	.90
1034—Pink .....	.10	.90
1035—Purple .....	.10	.90
1036—Mixed .....	.10	.75

CREGO GIANT or OSTRICH PLUME (24 in.)

	Pkt.	Oz.
1047—Crego Giants, Mixed	\$.10	\$.80

AMERICAN LATE BRANCHING (30 in.)

	Pkt.	Oz.
1037—White	\$.10	\$.90
1038—Pink King .....	.10	.90
1039—Crimson .....	.10	.90
1040—Lavender .....	.10	.90
1041—Purple .....	.10	.90
1043—Mixed .....	.10	.60

ARABIS (H# 6 in.)

1026—Alpina.—This hardy little perennial makes one of the neatest borders and comes into bloom very early in the spring. It will stand lots of dry weather and is especially desirable for rockery. Pure white. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c.

ASPARAGUS FERNS (T#)

1028—Plumosus Nanus.—This is the dwarf or upright growing fine lace fern and makes one of the best of house plants. It is easy to grow from seed and anyone can have an abundance of ferns at a small expense. Start in pots or boxes after warm weather comes. Pkt. 15c, oz. \$2.50.

1029—Sprengeri.—This is the rapid growing Maiden Hair fern which is so popular for stands and hanging baskets. Old plants attain an enormous size but may be divided when necessary. Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.25.

BELLIS (H# 8 in.)

1060—Perennis Mixed.—This is the double English daisy and one of the neatest of flowers for dwarf borders and edges. Fully double flowers are borne on stiff stems about six inches in length. Colors run in white, pink, and red. Blooms in a very short time from seed, is hardy, and a prolific bloomer. Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.50.
Black Eyed Susan, See Thunbergia.
Blanket Flower, See Gaillardia.
Boston Ivy, See Ampelopsis.

BROWALLIA (HO 12 in.)

1061—Browallia Mixed.—Blue and white are the principal colors of this autumn flower. It is good for either massing, edging beds, or makes a good pot plant. Can be grown outside and lifted upon the approach of frost, cut back, and potted for winter blooming. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.
Burning Bush, See Kochia.

CALENDULA (HO 12 to 18 in.)

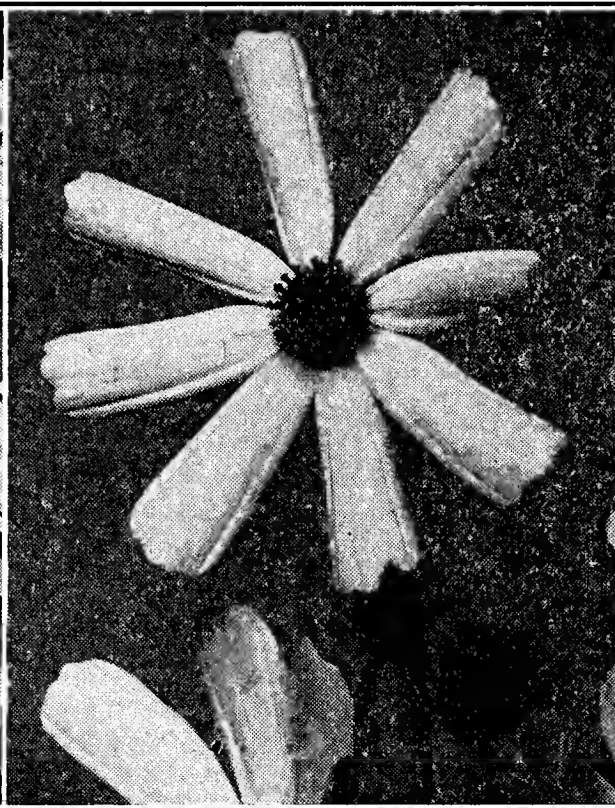
There are few flowers that offer the novice such a rich profusion of blooms for so little care. Calendulas are easy to grow and will bloom all summer if kept cut. Seed may be sowed in the open ground after danger of frost is past. Our strain of the Ball's Orange comes from one of the best growers in this country and better stock cannot be found anywhere.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1062—Ball's Orange, Double Orange	\$.10	\$.50
1063—Lemon Queen, Double Lemon .....	.10	.30
1064—Campfire, Orange and Scarlet .....	.10	.50

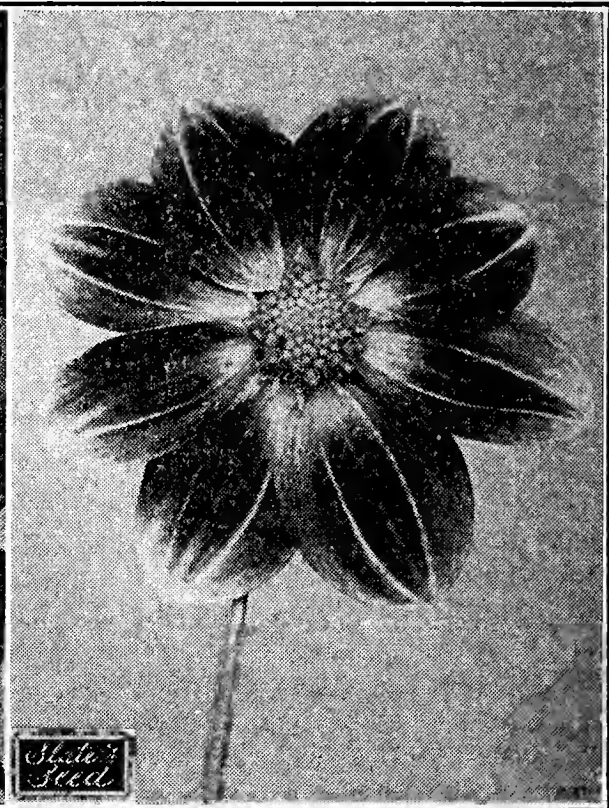
1059—Orange Shaggy.—This new and distinct type of Calendula is in striking contrast to the old formal types. Orange Shaggy combines grace and beauty where the old calendulas were stiff and formal. Large blossoms, deep orange in color and beautifully lacinated are borne on graceful stems of good length. Owing to the ease of culture, prolific blooming habit, and beauty of this variety it is destined to become very popular both as a garden and as a cut flower. It was a winner of the Gold Medal Award in the 1935 All American Selections and this vouches for its quality and value.
Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.
California Poppy, See Eschscholtzia.



Chrysanthemum



Cosmos



Single Dahlia

CALLIOPSIS (HO 24 in.)

1065—Crown of Gold.—A remarkable cutflower and one of the easiest to grow. Flowers of pure golden yellow produced on long stems all summer. Thrives on almost all soils, and seed may be sowed in the open ground. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

CANDYTUFT (HO 12 in.)

Candytuft is one of our most important bedding annuals, and is highly prized for cutting. Seed may be started early indoors or sowed in the open ground after frost is past.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1066—Umbellata Rose	\$.10	\$.20
1067—Umbellata Lavender .....	.10	.20
1068—Hyacinth Flowered White .....	.10	.20
1069—Umbellata Crimson .....	.10	.20
1070—Umbellata Mixed10	.20

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT

1058—Sempervirens, White	\$.20	\$ 1.50
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1057—Miniature Gem.—This dainty little hyacinth flowered type of candytuft will prove a veritable gem for the rock garden, low borders, or ribbon beds. Growing only 3½ inches tall with erect spikes of dainty flowers in brilliant colors, it is a sight to make any flower lover go into raptures.

Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

CANNA (T# 3 to 6 ft.)

Cannas may be grown from seed started in a window box very early in the spring and will bloom the first year. There is always a novelty in growing them from seed because new varieties may appear in your plantings. Cut a notch in the seed and soak for twenty-four hours before planting.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1071—Dwarf Mixed	\$.10	\$.60
1072—Tall Mixed .....	.10	.50

CANTERBURY BELLS (HX 30 in.)

This is one of the most beautiful and showy of garden plants. In the South it can be treated as a hardy biennial but in the colder climates, it may die out in the winter. Sow the seed very early in the spring indoors and transplant after heavy frosts are over. Or sow seed in the summer for next spring's blooms. The single flowers are of much neater appearance than the doubles.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1073—Single Mixed	\$.10	\$.30
1074—Double Mixed .....	.10	.60
1075—New Annual, Mixed .....	.20	

CARNATION (HH# 18 in.)

The carnation has become one of the most popular flowers of America and the wide range of varieties makes them adaptable to many different uses. In the following list the Chabaud Everblooming are hardy perennials and suitable for bedding or border work. The Marguerites are best treated as annuals or if protected will live through the winter.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1077—Chabaud Everblooming White	\$.20	\$ 2.90
1078—Chabaud Everblooming Rose .....	.20	2.90
1079—Chabaud Everblooming Scarlet .....	.20	2.90
1080—Chabaud Everblooming Mixed .....	.10	2.00
1081—Double Marguerites Mixed .....	.10	1.10

CENTAUREA (HO 24 in.)

The Centaureas come as a great boon to people having but little time to devote to flowers. Once sowed they will bloom for a long time and take care of themselves. The Cyanus and Imperialis make excellent cutflowers. The Gymnocarpa is a perennial border plant of great value.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1084—Cyanus Double Mixed, Ragged Robin ..	\$.10	\$.20
1082—Cyanus, Double Blue .....	.10	.25
1083—Cyanus, Double Rose .....	.10	.25
1085—Imperialis Mixed, Sweet Sultan .....	.10	.35
1086—Gymnocarpa, Perennial Dusty Miller ..	.10	.40

CARDINAL CLIMBER (TO 25 ft.)

1076—Ipomoea Cardinalis.—This is one of the most popular of all climbers. Its foliage is fine and fern-like and the vines are covered with cardinal red flowers. Seed slow to germinate, so should be soaked before planting. Plant outdoors after warm weather comes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (HO 24 in.)

The plants grow fast and are covered with dainty flowers in many forms and colors. If kept cut, they will bloom all summer. Seed may be started outdoors after frost is over.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1092—Single Mixed	\$.10	\$.35
1093—Double Mixed .....	.10	.35
1094—Burridgeanum, White, Red and Yellow ..	.05	.35
1095—Double Yellow .....	.05	.35

COSMOS (HO 4 to 7 ft.)

One of the best summer and autumn cutflowers and also an excellent plant for all backgrounds or screens. The plants are robust and quick growing, with fine foliage. They bloom in late summer and autumn and make most desirable cutflowers.

EARLY GIANT STRAIN

1106—Early Giant White	\$.10	\$.55
1107—Early Giant Pink .....	.10	.55
1108—Early Giant Crimson .....	.10	.55
1109—Early Giant Mixed .....	.10	.45

LADY LENOX OR LATE FLOWERING

1110—Lady Lenox White .....	.05	.30
1111—Lady Lenox Pink .....	.05	.30
1112—Mammoth Late Crimson .....	.05	.30
1113—Lady Lenox Mixed .....	.05	.25

NOVELTIES

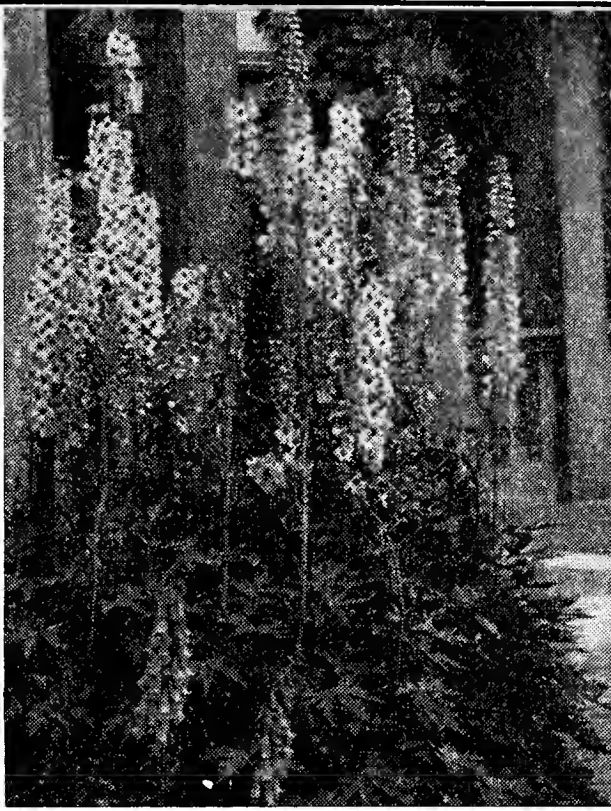
1114—Late Double Crested Mixed.—By far the most beautiful of all Cosmos. Strong robust bushes bear a profusion of large, crested flowers in a wide variety of colors on long graceful stems. One of the best of fall cutflowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 75c.

1117—Klondyke, Orange Flare.—Gold Medal Award 1935 All American Selections gives us assurance that in this new variety, we have something of real merit. Early, free blooming, with vivid orange blossoms borne over sparse light green foliage. Two to three feet tall with long wiry stems. Blooms in about 100 days from seed and continues over a long period. Excellent cut flower. Pk. 25c; ¼ oz. 70c.

Columbine. See Aquilegia.
Cone Flower. See Rudbeckia.
Convolvulus. See Morning Glory.



Dianthus



Delphinium



Four o'clock

CLARKIA (HO 18 in.)

1101—Elgans Single and Double Mixed.—These flowers require little attention and bloom in a few weeks from seed sowed in the open ground. They make bright beds or borders. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

COBEA SCANDENS (HHO 25 ft.)

1102—Blue.—A quick growing vine that has attractive bell shape flowers of rich blue. It is really a biennial and in the South will probably come year after year but in the North it is best treated as an annual. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

COLEUS (T# 30 in.)

1103—Hybridus Mixed.—These grow readily from seed started in a box in a warm place. Fine large plants are easily grown and many remarkable color combinations will be found. They are good for borders, beds, or as pot plants. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., \$1.25.

COREOPSIS (H# 3 ft.)

1105—Lanceolata Grandiflora.—This is one of the most satisfactory of the hardy perennials and makes an excellent cutflower. Seed may be started in the early spring or summer outdoors. Flowers of golden yellow are produced on long stems practically all summer. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c.

1104—Lanceolata Double or Crested.—This new form of coreopsis is becoming very popular. The flowers are a rich golden yellow and have the shape of double cosmos, that is a perfect crest in the center. Pkt. 10c, oz. 90c.

CYNOGLOSSUM (HO 2 ft.)

1122—Amabile, Chinese Forget-me-not.—These lovely blue flowers are easily grown and seem to thrive in almost any good soil. Sow the seed early in the spring where the plants are to remain. Just give ordinary care and they will spring into a world of rich blue flowers and continue all summer.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

CYPRESS VINE (HHO 15 ft.)

1115—Mixed.—This is one of the best of the ornamental climbers, because it has fine foliage resembling that of an asparagus fern. It is rapid growing and covered with brilliant flowers in various colors. Plant outdoors after warm weather comes. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

DAHLIA (T# 3 to 4 ft.)

1116—Large Double Mixed.—Good dahlias may be grown from seed started very early indoors and transplanted after warm weather comes. They are easy to handle and often make splendid new varieties. From this mixture many different types and colors may be had. Pkt. 10c, oz. \$2.25.

DELPHINIUM (H# 3 to 4 ft.)

There are few perennials that furnish so delicate and beautiful flower as this. It is perfectly hardy and once established will last and grow better for years. The blossom spikes begin to appear in the early summer and continue to put out until cold weather. It makes one of the best of cutflowers or a good garden decoration.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1118—Belladonna, Delicate Light Blue.....	\$.10	\$3.00
1119—Bellamosum, Rich Dark Blue.....	.10	3.50
1120—Cardinale, Beautiful Cardinal Red.....	.20	3.50

DIGITALIS (H# 3 to 4 ft.)

1121—The Shirley Mixed.—This is the favorite old Fox-glove that was so popular in our grandmother's garden. It is perfectly hardy and easy to grow but will not bloom the first year from seed unless started very early. The best plan is to sow seed one spring and transplant in the early fall for next spring flowers. Flowers of great substances are borne on tall spikes. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c.

DIANTHUS (HO 15 in.)

We all know and love these old fashioned pinks. They are among the most useful and desirable of the annuals and so very easy to grow. Sow the seed outdoors early in the spring in a good rich soil and you will have a wonderful show of bright colored flowers. It makes one of the best cutflowers for basket and table decorations.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1123—Salmon King, Rich Salmon Pink	\$.10	\$.75
1124—Fireball, Double Fiery Red .....	.10	.75
1125—Mourning Cloak, Mahogany and white ..	.10	.75
1126—Double Heddewiggii Mixed .....	.10	.75
1127—Double Chinese Mixed, China Pinks ..	.10	.45
1128—Single Chinese Mixed .....	.10	.40

Dianthus Barbatus. See Sweet William.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (H# 15 in.)

1129—Single Mixed.—This is the popular old clove pink. The second year from seed it makes a large turf of bright green foliage and a countless number of bright single blossoms which are delicately scented. It is hardy and lends a colonial touch to any garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c.

Dusty Miller. See Centaurea Gymnocarpa.
English Daisy. See Bellis.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (HO 10 in.)

1130—Mixed Hybrids.—Commonly known as California Poppy; these bright flowers add a brilliant touch to any wild-flower garden or out-of-the-way spot. They require almost no attention and if seed are scattered about in the early spring they will bloom there and reseed themselves from year to year. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (HH# 8 in.)

The tiny little flowers of the Myosotis have a never-ending charm. They bloom in a short while from seed and if given a moist shady place will last indefinitely. Good for shady window boxes.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1200—Alpestris, Blue	\$.10	\$.60
1201—Alpestris, Rose .....	.10	.60



Heliotrope

Hibiscus

Hollyhock

FOUR O'CLOCK (HO 24 in.)

1131—Mixed.—For massing against the foundations of a house or to make a bed, it is hard to find anything so inexpensive and easy to grow that will give the same results. Fine bushy plants with deep green foliage and literally covered with brilliant flowers of many colors may be obtained on almost any soil by sowing the seed after frost is over. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.
Fox Glove. See Digitalis.

GERANIUM (T# 18 in.)

1132—Zonale Mixed.—The finest of bedding or pot geraniums can easily be grown from seed. Sow indoors early in the spring and transplant after warm weather comes. Plants grow rapidly and make fine large specimens by midsummer. Colors mostly in red and pink shades. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$4.50.

GAILLARDIA (HO 18 in.)

No garden is complete without its Gaillardias. They are hardy, easy to grow and generally come back year after year. The blossoms are large and brightly colored in shades of red and yellow.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1133—The Dazzler, Large new vivid red	\$.15	\$.90
1134—Lorienziana Double Mixed	.10	.40

GEUM (H# 24 in.)

1136—Mrs. Bradshaw.—Large brilliant orange-scarlet blossoms are borne on plants about two feet high. It is a hardy perennial blooming from seed the first year if started early. Pkt. 20c, oz. \$2.75.

GLOBE AMARANTH (HO 24 in.)

1137—Mixed.—These flowers are also known as Gomphrena but are commonly called Bachelor's Buttons. The blossoms resemble a clover bloom and come in bright colors. If dried they make good winter decorations. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

GILIA (HO 24 in.)

1135—Capitata, Thimble Flower. — Beautiful feathery foliage and lavender blue flowers make this one of the most desirable of annuals. Good cutflower. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

GYPSOPHILA (HO 25 in.)

This is one of the most useful of cutflowers for florists and those desiring to maintain a supply of home decorations. These miniature flowers are borne in abundance and are used to mix in with other cutflowers for vase and basket work. These annual forms succeed almost anywhere and will more than repay the effort required. Sow in the open ground after frost is over.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1142—Elgans Pure White	\$.05	\$.20
1143—Elgans Rose Pink	.05	.25

HELICHRYSUM (HO 24 in.)

This is the popular strawflower that is grown for winter bouquets. They are easy to grow and will retain their brilliant colors if dried in the shade. Sow the seed in the open ground after warm weather comes. Cut when the blossoms have attained their perfection and hang in a shady place with the heads down.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1144—Salmon Queen, Salmon Pink	\$.10	\$.50
1145—Fireball, Rich Fiery Red	.10	.50
1146—Golden Ball, Golden Yellow	.10	.50
1147—Violet Queen, Royal Purple	.10	.50
1148—Mixed	.10	.40

HELIOPSIS (H# 3 ft.)

1149—Scabra Zinneaflorea.—One of the best of hardy perennial plants, grows easily from seed and produces large semi-double flowers of rich golden yellow during the late summer. Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.00.

HELIOTROPE (TO 24 in.)

1150—Mixed.—In warm climates this makes an excellent bedding plant but in the cooler places it is best confined to pot culture. The plants are quick growing and will produce a number of the large lavender flower heads which have a most pleasing fragrance. Start the seed indoors or in a hot bed and transplant when warm weather comes. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

HIBISCUS (HO 3 ft.)

1151—Giant Flowered Mixed.—These plants are easy to grow and make a good hedge or may be grouped about in the garden. The flowers are enormous in size and resemble a single hollyhock. Blooms practically all summer. Colors pink, red, and white. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c.

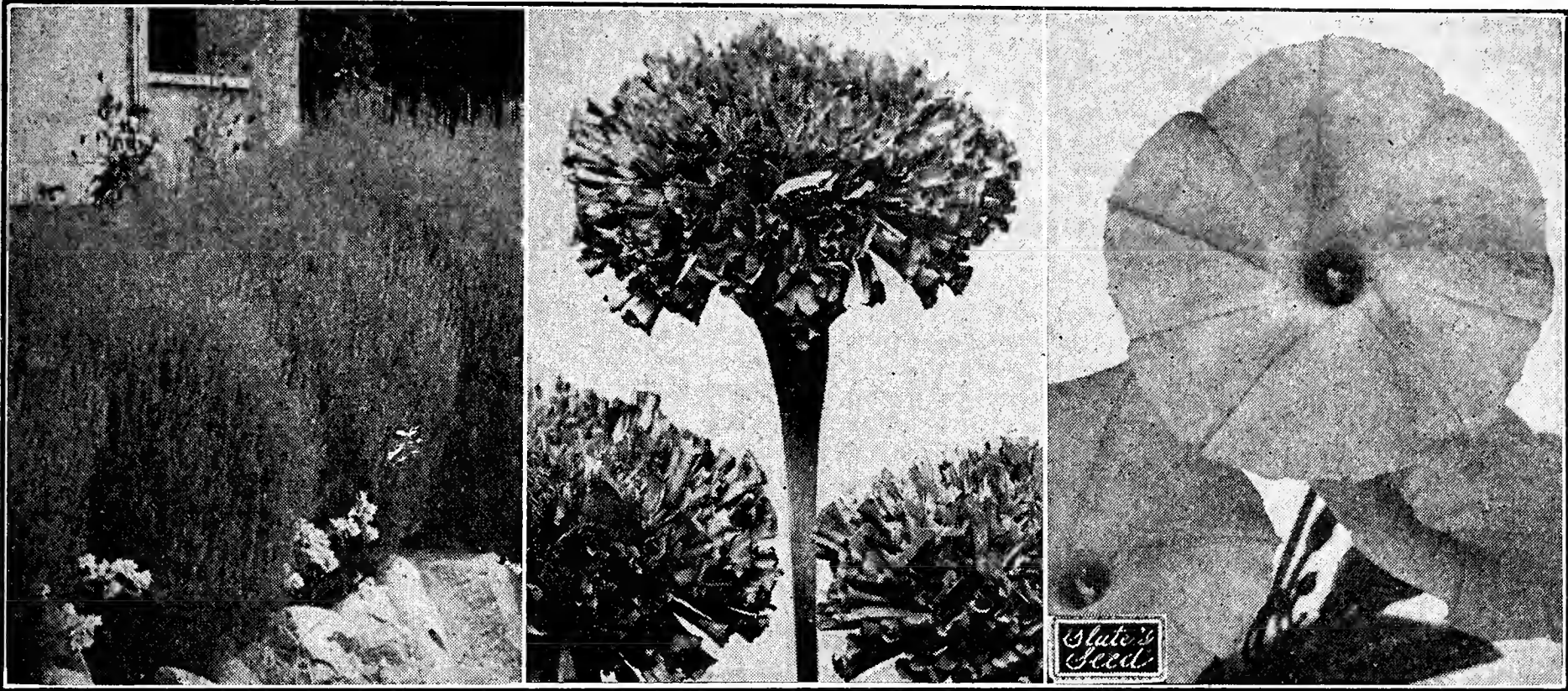
HOP VINE (HO 20 ft.)

1160—Japanese Greenleaf.—The hop vine is both useful and ornamental and makes one of the most rapid and dense growths. Sow seed outdoors after warm weather comes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

HOLLYHOCKS (H# 6 ft.)

The annual Hollyhocks will bloom the first year from seed if started early but the perennial (Chaters) variety should be started in the spring and transplanted the following fall to their permanent location. They like a stiff rather dry soil. For bordering the flower garden, there is nothing to take the place of the Hollyhock. They also make good hedges and screens.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1154—Chaters Double Pink	\$.15	\$1.50
1155—Chaters Double Yellow	.15	1.50
1156—Chaters Double Scarlet	.15	1.50
1158—Chaters Double Mixed	.10	1.25
1159—Single Annual Mixed	.05	.60



Kochia

Marigold

Morning Glory

HUNNEMANNIA (HO 2 ft.)

1161—Sunlite, Mexican Tulip Poppy.—For dry sunny locations nothing better can be found than this rare new flower. Robust bushes about two feet tall bear a profusion of semi-double, deep yellow flowers, tulip shaped. The blooming period extends through the summer and you will be more than delighted with this winner of an Award of Merit for 1934.

Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.00.

JERUSALEM CHERRY (TO 15 in.)

1162—Solanum Capicastrum.—This makes one of the most satisfactory of house plants. The plants grow in dwarf bushy form and bear a profusion of highly colored fruits. Sow seed in a warm place and pot the young plants when large enough to handle. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c.

KOCHIA (HO 3 ft.)

1163—Childsii.—As an annual hedge or for specimen plants to be planted in tubs or set around the lawn or garden nothing is better than Kochia (Summer Cypress). The plants grow in beautiful symmetrical form with fine foliage and on the approach of cold weather turn fiery red from which it takes one of its common names, Burning Bush. May be transplanted or sowed in the open ground. Pkt. 10c; oz., 35c.

LARKSPUR (HO 3 ft.)

The Larkspurs rank high among our annual cutflowers and also for garden decoration. They bloom in the early spring when flowers are scarce. In the South, the seed may be sowed in the late autumn or in the early spring. The flowers are tall and bear long spikes of beautiful blossoms. We offer the Double Stock Flowered strain, which is one of the best flowers.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1165—La Franco. New Pink .....	.10	.75
1166—Light Blue .....	.10	.60
1167—Dark Blue .....	.10	.60
1168—Bright Rose .....	.10	.60
1169—Carmine .....	.10	.60
1170—Mixed .....	.10	.40

LATHYRUS LATFOLIUS (H# 4 ft.)

1294—Perennial Sweet Peas.—Or Lathyrus Latfolius. A hardy perennial growing six to eight feet tall and producing an abundance of beautiful sweet pea like blossoms during the hot summer months after the sweet peas have gone. Both growth and seed resemble those of the sweet pea. Sow outdoors at any time that the soil can be worked and they will bloom the first year if sowed early. Or sow in the fall and they will bloom the following year. Once established they will last indefinitely. Colors principally in red, pink, and white. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c.

LINUM (H# 2 ft.)

The perennial flax plant furnishes the floral world with some of its daintiest flowers. Seed may be started outdoors early in the spring or they may be started in the summer for next spring's blooms. They are perfectly hardy and will come from year to year. Sow the annual kind outdoors in early spring.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1171—Perenne, Sky Blue, Perennial	\$.05	\$.40
1172—Grandiflorum Rubrum, Red, Annual ..	.05	.30
Marvel of Peru, See Four o'Clock		

LUPINS (HO 2 ft.)

The Lupins like a little shade and a light soil but otherwise their culture is simple. Sow the seed outdoors after hard frosts are over. They make the brightest of beds, borders, and rank as one of the most important of cut-flowers. The flowers are pea shaped and come in the important colors. We offer the famous Hartwegii strain.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1174—White	\$.05	\$.30
1175—Rose .....	.05	.30
1176—Light Blue .....	.05	.30
1177—Dark Blue .....	.05	.30
1178—Mixed .....	.05	.30

MARIGOLD (HO 1 to 3 ft.)

Practically everyone who has ever grown flowers has grown Marigolds. They are among the most popular of the annuals and make some of our best cutflowers. There are both tall and dwarf sorts and these may be used together as bed and border or they may be planted effectively with other flowers. Sow the seed outdoors after warm weather comes and they will bloom in a short while.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1180—Tall Guinea Gold, New Lemonyellow ..	\$.15	\$1.10
1181—Tall Double Orange Ball .....	.10	1.00
1182—Tall Double Lemon Ball .....	.10	1.00
1183—Dwarf Double Golden Ball .....	.10	.45
1184—Dwarf Double Gold Striped .....	.10	.45
1185—Dwarf Single Mixed .....	.10	.45

1179—Tall Double Royal Scott.—One of the most striking novelties in Marigolds ever introduced. The plants are robust and tall bearing large double flowers of rich gold striped with maroon. For something that is different yet beautiful, try Royal Scott.

Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.00.

1191—Little Giant.—A dwarf compact strain of signata pumila marigold growing only six inches tall with slender fernlike foliage and covered with single, deep orange blossoms. A single plant often has a spread of ten inches. For something that is different and better in dwarf edging plants, try this.

Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c.

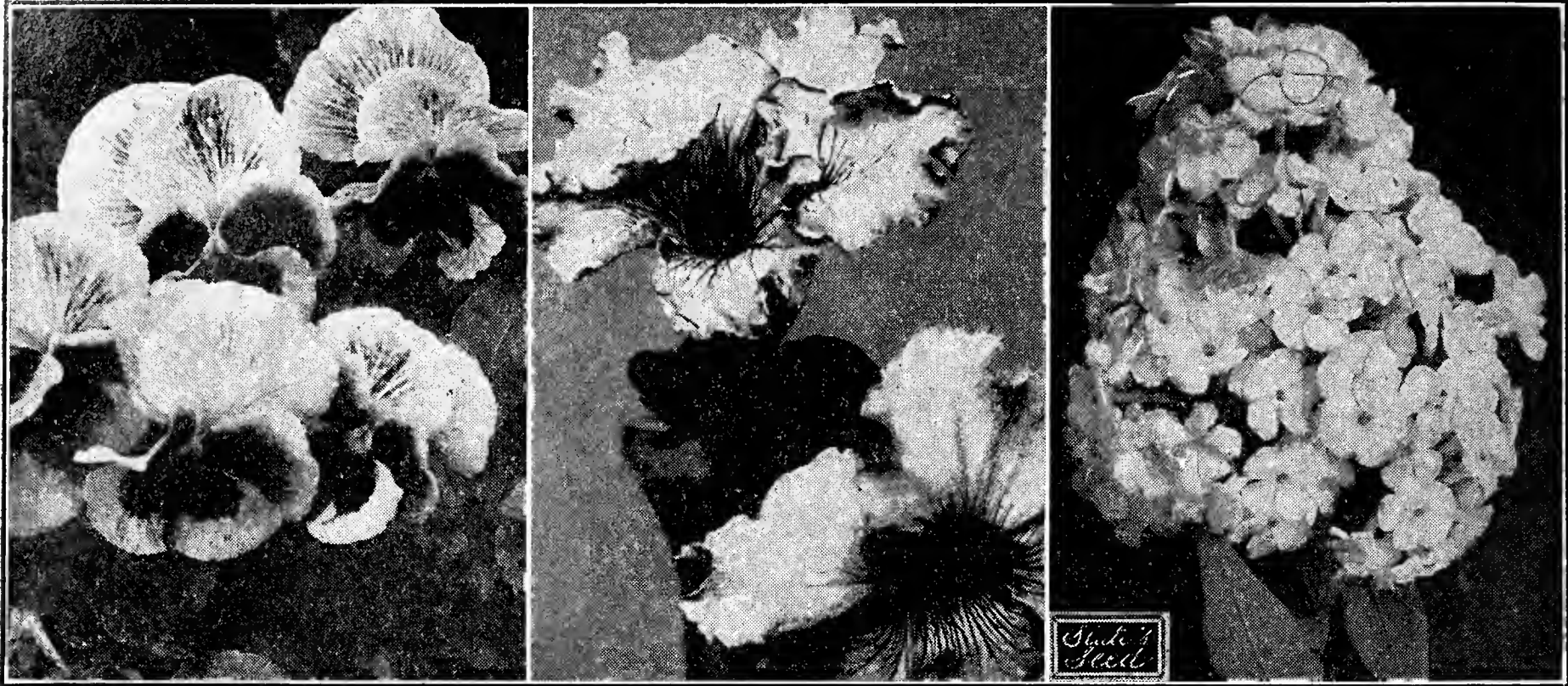
MIGNONETTE (HO 12 in.)

A dainty flower of surpassing fragrance and beauty and one that is valuable for bedding, for borders, or for window boxes. Seed may be sowed in the open ground after heavy frosts are over and they will bloom in a short while.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1186—Goliath White	\$.10	\$.90
1187—Salmon Queen .....	.10	.75
1188—Goliath Red .....	.10	1.25
1189—Mixed .....	.10	.35

Mirabilis, See Four o'Clock.

Mole Plant, See Ricinus.



Pansy

Ruffled Giant Petunia

White Phlox

MOONFLOWER (TO 20 ft.)

1190—Mexicana Alba.—A very popular vine for covering porch or trellis. The leaves are large and furnish the best shade and at nights the vines are covered with large white blossoms. The seed are very hard and should be notched and soaked before planting. Pkt. 10c, oz. 55c.

MORNING GLORIES (HO 3 to 10 ft.)

1192—Brazilian.—Ipomoea Setosa. This is a rapid growing vine that has stems of a reddish hue and enormous leaves. The flowers are large and tinted pink and have in their center a large star of rich deep pink. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c.
Moss Rose, See Portulaca.
Morning Bride, See Scabiosa.
Myosotis, See Forget-Me-Not

NASTURTIUM (HO 8 to 48. in.)

Even the amateur gardener can reap loads of blossoms from a bed of nasturtiums. It is a bright flower especially well adapted for table decorations. They like a rather dry and only moderately rich soil. Plant seed outdoors after frost is over and cover about one inch deep.

	Pkt.	Oz.	½ Lb.
1199—Dwarf Mixed, All sorts & colors	.05	.10	.30
1205—Tall Mixed	.05	.10	.30
1207—Golden Gleam, New Dbl. Scented	.10	.25	.75
1208—Glorious Gleam Hybrids, New brilliant colors	.10	.30	.90

PANSY (HO 6 in.)

We all know and love Pansies, and especially the fine large flowering strains. The delicate texture of a pansy blossom brings out to its fullest value the rich color combinations and gives us flowers whose charm is never dulled. Pansies are always at their best in mixtures, therefore we have selected some of the finest strains and offer these in mixtures. Our Exhibition Mixture, we believe to be the finest of the large flowered kinds. The Orchid Flowered offers an especially rare blending of unusual colors. The Mastodons are famous the world over for their large flowers. The Masterpieces give us a ruffled flower of large size and unique appearance, while Bugnots bring out the favorite blotches of the pansy to perfection. The Tufted or Violas are especially recommended for sowing on lawns or woodlots where they may become established. Pansies like a moist rich soil and should never be planted in hot locations. Seed may be started outdoors early in the spring but should be covered with canvas. Or they may be started indoors or in a cold frame and transplanted. Then they can be sowed from June to August and kept in a cold frame or protected spots for winter and early spring blooms.

	Pkt.	½ Oz.	Oz.
1209—Trimardeau Giants Mixed	\$.10	\$.40	\$1.00
1210—Giant Mastodon Mixed	.10	1.25	4.00
1211—Masterpiece Ruffled Mixed	.20	1.10	3.40
1212—Bugnots Superb Blotched	.10	.85	2.25
1213—Tufted or Violas Mixed	.10	.40	1.45

PETUNIA (HO 8 to 18 in.)

No other flower will bloom so constantly throughout the summer as the Petunia. For this reason it makes one of our best bedding and box plants. It begins to bloom soon after the plants come up and from then until frost is a mass of brilliant color. The Dwarf or Nana Erecta sorts are of dwarf upright growth and make good beds or box flowers. The bedding kinds are spreading in their growth and cover a lot of space. The Balcony type is one of the finest of the petunias and is especially desirable for window and porch boxes. They grow up for a while and then hang down giving a mass of blooms. The Ruffled Giants give some doubles and many fine fringed flowers. Our selection of Large Double Fringed is one of the finest to be had and will produce as many doubles as any seed grown. But no seed will produce much over 30% doubles. However, from the doubles will come many fringed flowers and some of the finest of large singles. Petunias like full sunlight. Start seed either outdoors or indoors.

LARGE RUFFLED

The best of the large fringed or double petunias. These seed are very expensive and hard to secure.

	Pkt.	½ Oz.
1220—Ruffled Giants Mixed	\$.25	
1236—Pink Triumph	.25	
1237—Fluffy Ruffles	.25	

BALCONY TYPE

This type is especially suited for window boxes, baskets, etc. They contain some of the largest of single flowers of vivid colors and trail down from the box or basket.

	Pkt.	½ Oz.
1216—Balcony Rose	\$.25	\$1.50
1217—Balcony Blue	.25	1.75
1218—Balcony Crimson	.25	1.50
1219—Balcony Mixed	.25	1.50

BEDDING TYPE

The tall growing general purpose petunia of bright colors.

	Pkt.	½ Oz.
1221—Countess of Ellsmere. Rose pink	.15	.60
1222—Gen. Dodds, Blood Red	.10	.60
1223—Carmen Silva, Violet, White Throat	.10	.55
1224—Howards Star, Crimson, White Star	.15	1.00
1225—Bedding Mixed	.10	.40

DWARF TYPE

Suitable for dwarf beds, boxes, or baskets. Growth upright and from six to eight inches.

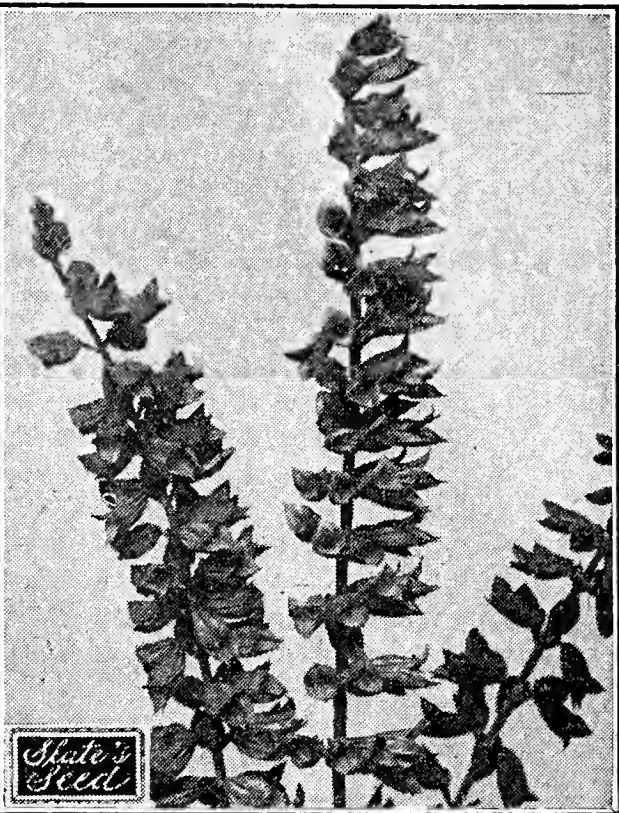
	Pkt.	½ Oz.
1226—Rose of Heaven, Rich Rose	\$.20	\$1.00
1227—Rosy Morn, Pink and White	.20	1.50
1228—Silver Blue	.20	1.50
1229—Compacta Mixed	.10	.80



Double Poppy



Scabiosa



Scarlet Sage, Salvia

PYRETHRUM (H# 18 in.)

1249—Roseum Mixed.—This flower is commonly called the Painted Daisy, because its blossoms are daisy-like and come in pure white, dainty pink, and vivid red. They are especially good cutflowers and make good border plants. Start seed early indoors if wanted to bloom that year or start in the summer and transplant in the fall for next spring blooms. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.75.
Ragged Robin, See Centaurea Cyanus.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI (HO 8 to 15 in.)

These annual phlox bloom all summer and make one of the most desirable of bedding and cutflower plants. As a mass, circle, or large bed, nothing is more showy than a lot of these mixed phlox, using the Dwarf or Nana Compacta for a border. Seed may be started indoors or sowed in the open ground after heavy frosts are over.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1230—Grandiflora Rose Pink	\$.10	\$1.00
1231—Grandiflora Isabellina, Yellow .....	.10	1.10
1232—Grandiflora Brilliant, Scarlet .....	.10	1.00
1233—Grandiflora Stellata Splendens, Scarlet with white eye .....	.10	1.10
1234—Grandiflora Mixed .....	.10	.90
1235—Nana Compacta Mixed, Dwarf .....	.15	1.75

Pincushion Flower, See Scabiosa.

POPPY (HO 12 to 30 in.)

No matter how common the Poppy gets, it will always retain its charm for flower lovers. Its brilliant colors and many different forms of flowers give it an endless variety. The annual varieties are easy to grow and require little attention. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain. They cannot be transplanted. The perennial sorts should be sowed in the spring for the following year's blooms.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1238—Irresistible. Salmon shades .....	.10	.55
1239—Eldorado. Pink shades .....	.10	.75
1240—Double Carnation Flowered Mixed ....	.05	.30
1241—Double Peony Flowered Mixed .....	.05	.30
1242—Single Shirley Blue Shades .....	.10	.65
1243—Shirley Mixed, Both Single and Double	.05	.30
1244—Orientale Mixed, Perennial .....	.15	1.25

RAINBOW CORN (HO 5 ft.)

1250—Zea Japonica Variegata.—For a hedge or background there are few foliage plants to equal this. It grows tall and bushy with foliage striped in green, white, purple, and yellow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

PORTULACA (TO 6 in.)

1246—Double Mixed.—These bright velvety little flowers offer a wonderful opportunity to the one desiring a carpet bed or dwarf border. They are also especially desirable for sowing between flagstones. Mix the seed with sand or ashes and sow in the open ground after warm weather comes or sow early indoors. Blossoms in rich colors are formed like a small rose. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.
Pot Marigold, See Calendula.

RUDBECKIA (H# 2 ft.)

These Cone Flowers give a most interesting variety to the perennial plantings and are easy to grow. The flowers are useful and after the blossoms fade the cones may be dried and used for winter. Will bloom the first year from seed if started early.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1251—Kelvedon Star, new gold and brown, semi double	\$.20	\$1.50
1252—Echinacea, Reddish Purple .....	.15	1.25

RICINUS (HHO 8 to 12 ft.)

1253—Zanzibariensis.—This is an ornamental foliage plant that lends a tropical air to any garden. It is also useful for tall backgrounds, borders, and for quick shade. Grows into a small tree on rich soil and has large leaves veined in red. Plant seed where plants are to remain after warm weather comes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

SALPIGLOSSIS (HO 2 ft.)

This is an unusual flower and of simple culture, so it should be in every garden. The flowers are tubular and veined in many rich colors on a background of gold. It is a good cutflower and so unique and attractive in its colorings that every flower lover will admire it. Seed may be started early indoors or sowed outside after warm weather comes. We offer the famous Emperor strain of large trumpet kinds.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1254—Crimson	\$.15	\$1.90
1255—Purple and Gold .....	.15	1.90
1256—Rose and Gold .....	.15	1.90
1257—Violet. Rich Purple .....	.15	1.60
1258—Mixed .....	.10	1.60

SALVIA (HHO 2 to 3 ft.)

The Salvias or Scarlet Sages rank as one of our most important bedding plants. They make excellent tall-borders for cannas and other tall flowers and also do well when bedded. A bed of these flowers is a flame of color from midsummer until frost. For best results start the seed in hotbeds or in boxes indoors and transplant when warm weather comes. The Farinacea is a perennial variety but will bloom the first year from seed.

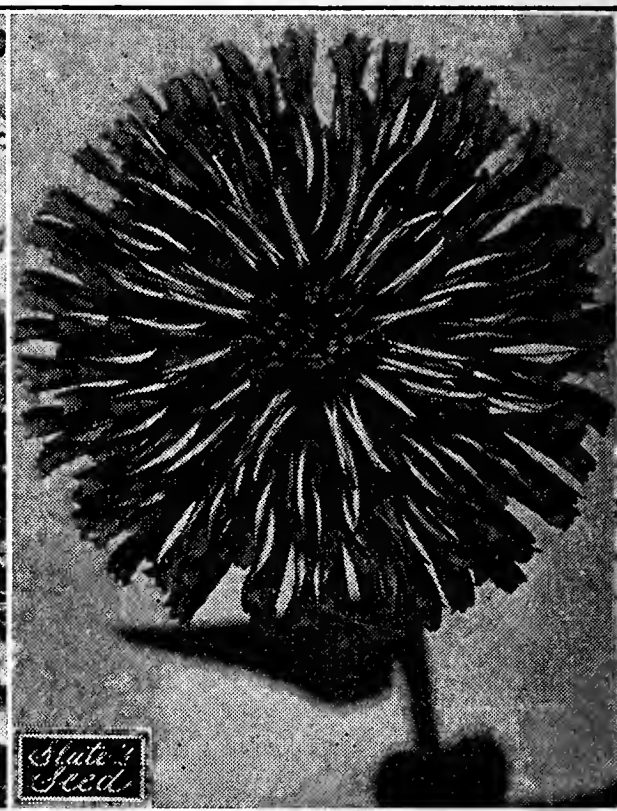
	Pkt.	½ Oz.	Oz.
1259—Splendens, Tall Scarlet Sage...	\$.10	\$.50	\$1.50
1260—Bonfire, Dwarf Scarlet Sage...	.10	.75	2.25
1261—Farinacea, Perennial Lavender...	.20	.75	
1267—Harbinger, Early Dwarf Red...	.30	1.00	



Sunflower, Stella



Sweet William



Curled and Crested Zinnia

SCABIOSA (HO 2 ft.)

Also known as Pincushion flower and Mourning Bride. The soft shades predominate in this popular annual and it makes one of the most desirable cutflowers. It is said that the blossoms of this plant attract more butterflies than any other, therefore it is invaluable as a garden flower. They are easy to grow and will bloom practically all summer.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1262—Yellow	\$.05	\$.75
1263—Rose .....	.05	.75
1264—Lavender .....	.05	.75
1265—Crimson .....	.05	.75
1266—Mixed .....	.05	.60

1271—Blue Cockade.—Large conical flowers of deep blue make this one of the most remarkable of the new Scabiosas. It comes to us with an Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society and we are confident that you will find it one of the best varieties to be had.

Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. 30c, oz. 80c.

Scarlet Sage. See Salvia.

SHASTA DAISY (H# 18 in.)

1100—Alaska.—We consider this one of the finest of the Shastas. It has a large flower with yellow center and pure white petals. These flowers are easy to grow and once started will last indefinitely. Sow seed at any time in the spring or summer and transplant in the fall to permanent position and they will bloom the second year. Pkt. 10c, oz. 90c.

SUNFLOWER (HHO 3 to 8 ft.)

We all know these useful flowers. They thrive in almost any soil and are very valuable for garden decoration, cutting, and for screens or backgrounds.

1275—Stella, Yellow, Black Center	\$.10	\$.60
1276—Red, Large Yellow and Red .....	.10	.60
1277—Double Chrysanthemum Flowered .....	.10	.60

Sweet Sultan. See Centaurea Imperialis.

STATICE (HO 2 ft.)

This easily grown annual has become very popular in recent years, because it is one of the best everlasting. It is a good cutflower and can be dried for winter use. Thrives in most any location and will prove a valuable addition to the garden. Sow in the open ground in the early spring.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1269—Sinuata, Deep Blue	\$.10	\$.25
1268—Sinuata, Rose .....	.10	.25
1270—Sinuata, White .....	.10	.25

STOCKS (HO 18 in.)

Stocks with their fragrant rose-like flowers borne on a number of spikes to each plant, make a most valuable addition to the flower garden. For cutting there are few flowers better and they also make good beds, borders, or pot plants.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1279—Double Dwarf Ten Weeks, Rose	\$.25	\$ 2.00
1280—Double Dwarf Ten Weeks, Lavender ..	.25	2.00
1281—Double Dwarf Ten Weeks, Yellow .....	.25	2.00
1282—Double Dwarf Ten Weeks, Crimson ...	.25	2.00
1273—Ten Weeks Mixed .....	.10	.75

SWEET WILLIAM (H# 18 in.)

This flower that was so popular with our grandmothers is still a favorite in the hardy garden. Sweet Williams begin to bloom early in the spring and fill in a period when good cutflowers are hard to get. And when it comes to beauty and rich colors it is hard to find an equal. The seed are best sowed in the summer and transplanted in the fall to make blooming plants the following spring. But if started very early in the spring, they will bloom the first year.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1295—Pink Beauty	\$.10	\$.65
1296—Scarlet Beauty .....	.10	.65
1297—Holborns Glory, Red, White Eye ....	.10	.50
1298—Double Mixed .....	.10	.50
1299—Sweet Wivelsfield, New Annual .....	.15	1.00

SLATE'S SWEET PEAS

The Sweet Pea is the most popular of all annual flowers, and it is of such easy culture that even the inexperienced may expect wonderful results from them. In the South, early planting of Sweet Peas is necessary in order to get perfect blooms and in any climate early planting is advisable, because it prolongs the blooming season. The time for sowing is as early in the spring as the soil can be worked. Dig the soil deep and chop it into good working condition. Lay off rows 30 inches apart and eight inches deep. Cover the bottom of this trench with three inches of fine manure, on top of this two inches of soil, sow the seed in a thick drill, and cover with light soil, enough to fill the trench. A covering of boards, straw, or manure, should then be given as protection. Sweet Peas should always be planted thickly and not thinned.

1278—Early Flowering Mixed.—This is a select mixture of the early flowering kinds and can be depended upon to give a wide range of colors with many new and novel varieties in it. The early flowering sorts should be used in the extreme South at all times and in other sections where late plantings are made.

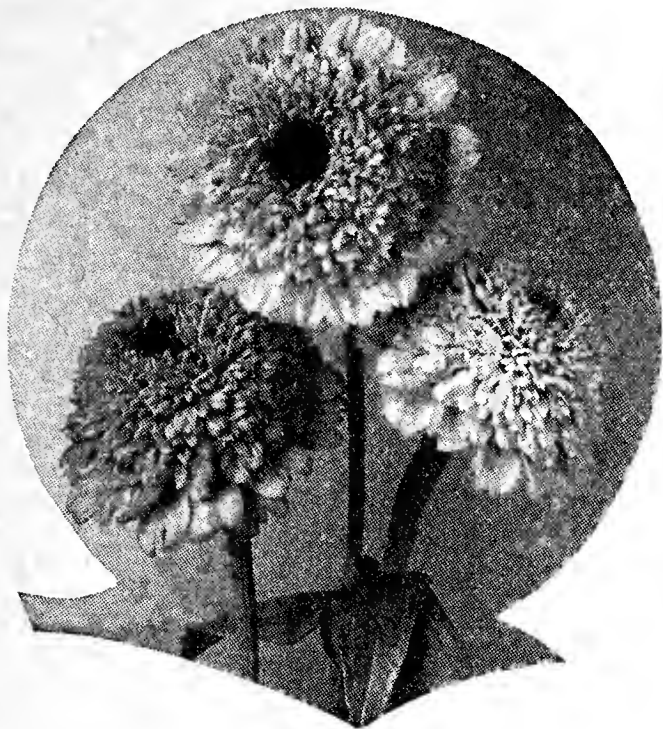
Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

1292—Superb Spencers Mixed.—We take a great deal of pride in this mixture and have built a good trade upon it through its merits alone. These varieties are grown separately and mixed and the lot contains a wide range of sorts with almost every known color present. Further, in order to make our mixtures attractive, we put into it many novelties.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

1293—Select Eckfords Mixed.—The Eckfords are a popular strain of the large flowering sweet peas and this mixture is composed of the finest named varieties mixed to give a full range of colors.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Scabious, Flowered Zinnia

VERBENA (HO 12 in.)

A favorite bedding plant that may be perennial in the South but is best treated as an annual. Blooms in a short while from seed and may be sowed outdoors in the early spring. It will stand either full sun or partial shade and grows on almost any soil. Blooms all summer and makes a good plant for pots and window boxes.

NEW VERBENAS

1301—Beauty of Oxford Hybrids.—This strain of verbenas has become one of the most popular with florists on account of its rich colors, free blooming habit, and large flowers. This mixture runs from delicate pink to rose red. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c.

1302—Carmine Ball.—Belongs to the compact erect type, produces a mass of bright carmine flowers. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c.

1309—Violet Bouquet.—Dwarf erect, compact grower with deep blue flowers. Planted with Carmine Ball the effect is wonderful. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 75c.

1300—Fireball.—Brilliant scarlet flowers literally cover the small compact plants which are only 6 in. tall. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1303—Mammoth White	\$.10	\$1.00
1304—Mayflower Pink	.10	1.00
1305—Mammoth Yellow	.10	1.00
1306—Mammoth Blue	.10	1.00
1307—Defiance Red	.10	1.10
1308—Mammoth Mixed	.10	.75

VINCA (TO 18 in.)

1310—Rosea Mixed. — These are valuable plants for foundation plantings or for garden use, because they have glossy green foliage and bright flowers in white, pink, and red, which are borne all summer. Seed may be started indoors or outdoors after warm weather comes. Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.30.

WALLFLOWER (HO 18 in.)

1325—Early Wonder.—Blooming in 90 days from seed in a choice mixture of colors, this new strain of wallflower will prove most welcome to flower lovers. Easily grown and an excellent cutflower. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

XERANTHEMUM (HO 2 ft.)

1311—Double Mixed.—An important member of the Everlasting family. The foliage is silvery and bright flowers of silky texture are borne in a short while after sowing the seed. Sow outdoors after warm weather comes. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

Zea Japonica. See Rainbow Corn.

ZINNIA (HO 3 ft.)

For years we have prided ourselves upon our strains of Zinnias. After careful breeding, we are now able to offer some of the finest varieties of Zinnias ever known in the flower world. The Double Dahlia Flowered varieties offered below are the last word in Zinnias. These enormous flowers often measure six inches across and compare favorably to the best of the dahlias in every respect. Any gardener may well be proud of a bed of these. Then we have the

Giant Double, which is a very superior strain of perfect flowers. For best results with Zinnias, sow them in a light rich soil as soon as the ground gets warm in the spring. Thin them to stand twelve inches apart and cultivate. Keep the flowers cut and they will bloom for a long time. Later sowing may be made in July.

DOUBLE DAHLIA FLOWERED

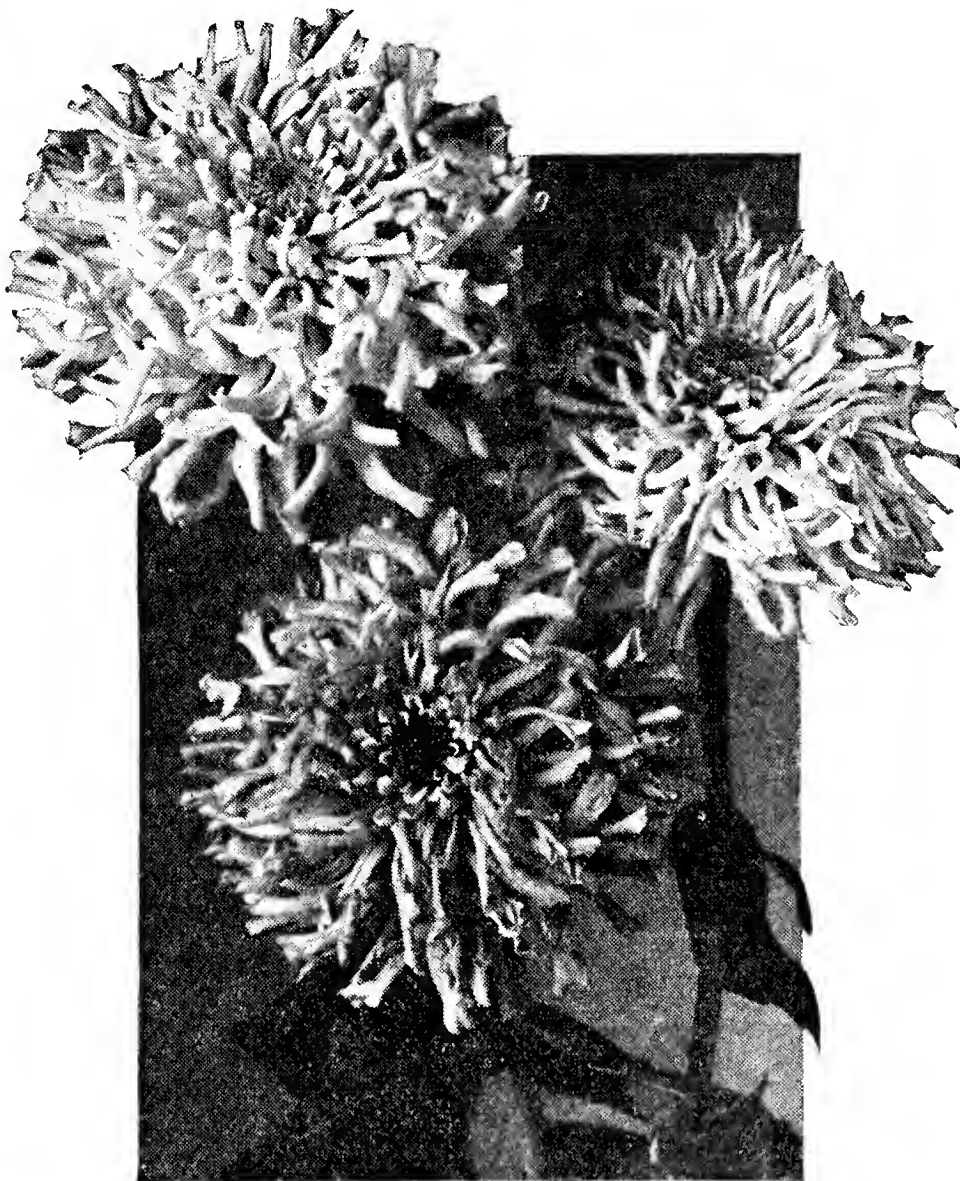
	Pkt.	¼ Oz.
1312—Exquisite, Large Tyrian Rose	\$.15	\$.50
1313—Golden State, Orange Yellow	.15	.50
1314—Crimson Monarch, Deep Red	.15	.50
1315—Canary Bird, Primrose	.15	.50
1323—Gold Medal Mixture	.20	.75
1328—Dream, Deep Rosy Lavender	.15	.50
1329—Illumination, Deep Rose	.15	.50

GIANT DOUBLE STRAIN

	Pkt.	Oz.
1316—Giant Double White	\$.10	\$.60
1317—Giant Double Golden Yellow	.10	.60
1318—Giant Double Shrimp Pink	.10	.60
1319—Giant Double Scarlet	.10	.60
1320—Giant Double Purple	.10	.60
1321—Giant Double Salmon	.10	.60
1322—Giant Double Mixed	.10	.45

SPECIAL MIXTURES

	Pkt.	Oz.
1330—Fantasy Mixture.—A most novel new strain that has just been introduced. The shaggy informal flowers are graceful and interesting. The color range covers the vivid as well as the pastels. For grace and beauty no zinnia can compare with this	.25	2.00
1331—Scabious Flowered.—A beautiful new strain that covers all of the colors and combines the grace and beauty of the Scabiosa in a well formed zinnia. Plants 2½ ft. tall	.25	2.00
1324—Double Dahlia Flowered Mixed.—Made up of some of our finest flowers but does not contain the color range of our Gold Medal Mixture	\$.10	\$1.90
1326—Picotee Mixed.—These have each petal shading to a different color which makes a most attractive flower	.10	2.00
1327—Dwarf Double Mixed.—Dwarf sorts in a good mixture of colors	.10	.35



Fantasy, Mixed Zinnia

Slate's Flower Bulbs

AMARYLLIS

	Each	Dozen
Equestra, Salmon Red	\$.25	\$2.00

CALADIUM (ELEPHANT EAR)

	Each	Dozen
5 to 7 inch Bulbs	\$.10	\$1.00
7 to 9 inch Bulbs .....	.15	1.50
9 to 11 inch Bulbs .....	.20	2.00
11 to 12 inch Bulbs .....	.25	2.50

CANNAS

(Bronze foliage sorts marked *)

Price of all varieties, 10c each; \$1.00 dozen, postpaid.
\$5.00 per 100 by express collect.

AUSTRIA, 4½ ft., Canary Yellow with Red Dots.
CITY OF PORTLAND, 3½ ft., one of the best Pinks.
EUREKA, 4 ft., Pure White.
FIERY CROSS, 4 ft., Fiery Scarlet.
FIREBIRD, 3½ ft., Fiery Red.
HUNGARIA, 3 ft., Rose Pink and Salmon.
*KING HUMBERT, 4 ft., Large Orange Scarlet.
MRS. ALFRED F. CONARD, 4 ft., Salmon Pink.
RICHARD WALLACE, 4 ft., Canary Yellow.
THE PRESIDENT, 4 ft., large flower of Bright Red.
WINTZERS COLOSSAL, 5 ft., large flowered Scarlet.
*WYOMING, 6 ft., Deep Orange, Orchid Flowered.
YELLOW KING HUMBERT, 5 ft., Yellow, blotched red.
A MIXTURE OF ABOVE SORTS.

DAHLIAS

Price 15c each; \$1.50 dozen, postpaid.
WHITE, Double Flowers.
PINK, Large Doubles.
RED, Double Flowered.
YELLOW, Doubles.
A MIXTURE OF COLORS.

GLADIOLI

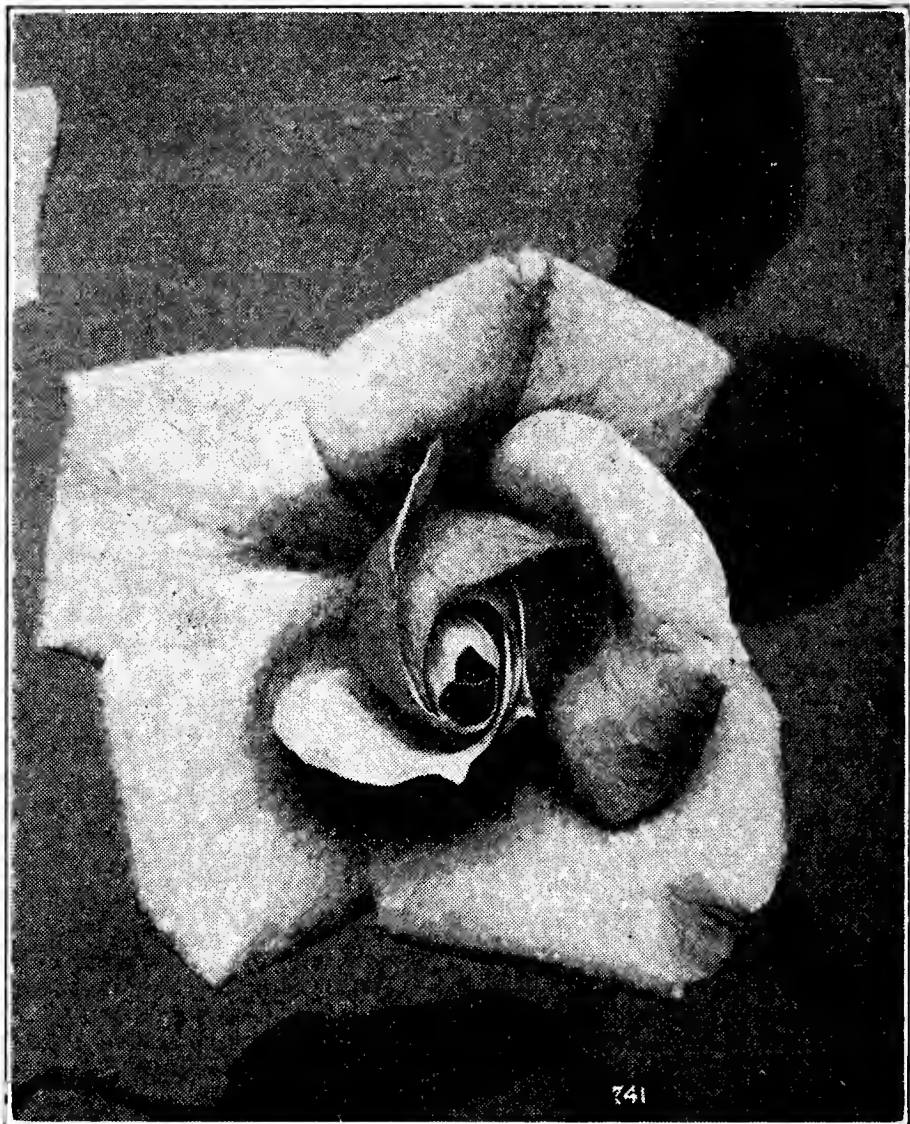
We are offering this year a select list of large bulbs in this wonderful flower so cheap that anyone can afford to make liberal plantings. The varieties listed below are recognized as among the finest of today and the list covers a good range of colors. The Gladiolus ranks as the most important cutflower and is easy to grow. Plant early in the spring in any good soil, setting bulbs three inches deep and six inches apart in the row. Give frequent shallow cultivation. When cut just as the first bud begins to open, the flower stalk will continue to bloom and keep for two weeks in water.

Halley, Early salmon pink.
Peace, An enormous flower of white.
Mrs. F. Pendleton, Pinked blotched crimson.
Virginia, Flaming scarlet.
Souvenir, Deep indigo blue.
Herada, Clear Mauve.
Alice Tiplady, Saffron-Orange.
E. J. Shaylor, Deep rose pink.
Slate's Exhibition Mixture.

Price all sorts: 5c each, 40c doz., \$2.50 per 100, postpaid.



Caladium



Rose, Ophelia

TUBEROSE

No outdoor planting is complete without its Tuberose. Their fragrance lends enchantment to any scene. The bulbs may be planted two to three inches deep among the perennial border, in a bed of annuals, or in a garden row to themselves. They throw tall spikes about four feet high and covered with white double flowers whose fragrance cannot be equalled.

Price, 5c each, 40c doz., \$2.50 per 100, postpaid.

Roses

Hardy Everblooming Hybrid Tea

We offer below a very select list of the better roses of the day. Some of these are recent introductions that have created a great deal of favorable comment. Others are good standard sorts. Roses delight in a light, rich, warm soil with partial shade. The soil should be well drained and well cultivated, but a good water supply is desirable. Keep the old dead wood cut out of the rose bushes and spray often for both insects and disease. For mildew use Sulfodust; for leaf spot, Fungi Bordo; for chewing insects, Arsenate of Lead; and for aphids, Black Leaf 40 or Nicotine Dust. All of our roses are hardy field grown two-year-old stock and most of them are own root growth.

Columbia, Robust grower, long stems, rose pink.
Dame Edith Helen, New bright pink.
Double White Killarney, Large pure white.
E. G. Hill, Dazzling pure scarlet.
Jonker J. L. Mock, Deep salmon pink.
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Snow white, lemon center.
Los Angeles, Large buds, coral pink.
Madam Butterfly, Salmon pink.
Mrs. Aaron Ward, Beautiful buff yellow.
Mrs. E. P. Thom, Fine pure yellow.
Mrs. L. Swisher, New salmon pink.
Ophelia, Popular salmon pink.
Padre, Coppery scarlet. Fine variety.
President Hoover, Creamy yellow tinted pink.
Radiance, Rosy opaline pink.
Red Radiance, Rich crimson.
Souv. Claudius Pernet, Pure yellow.
Sunburst, Rich golden yellow.
Talisman, Gold and old rose tinged red.
Ville de Paris, Pure deep yellow.

Price—All of the above 35c each; 3 for \$1.00 postpaid for shipment in February or March.

HARDY CLIMBERS

American Beauty, the best of the reds.
American Pillar, Vigorous rambler, pink.
Chaplin's Pink Climber, Bright pink.
Emily Gray, Orange yellow climber.
Paul Neyron, Beautiful pink climber.
Paul's Scarlet, Flame scarlet climber.

Price—All of the above 35c each; 3 for \$1.00 postpaid for shipment in February or March.

Use **EVERGREEN** to NON-POISONOUS INSECTICIDE **PROTECT YOUR GARDEN**

Pyrethrum is now being recognized as the best and safest insecticide for general purpose use. This material is harmless to man and all small animals but readily kills both the chewing and the sucking insects. It is mailable, hence it is easy to obtain. Of all the pyrethrum products being sold today, we have selected Evergreen as being the best, because it is made from selected stocks of the pyrethrum flowers and tested for its strength. Thus when we sell Evergreen, we feel that our customers will get results.

FOR MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE

After trying all kinds of sprays for this pest, we have come to the conclusion that a Pyrethrum spray is about as good as any and better than most of them. Further, it is safe and easy to use. For the Bean Beetle make a little stronger solution and apply with a good compressed air sprayer that will throw the mixture under the leaves.

HOW TO USE IT

The one-ounce bottle will make six gallons of normal strength spray. The six-ounce bottle will make 36 gallons of spray. The desired quantity of Evergreen should be thoroughly mixed with a small quantity of water and then added to the total quantity. A little good soap, heated until it is dissolved in a little water and put into the spray will make it stick better.

Price—1 oz. 35c, 6 ozs. \$1.00, 1 pint \$2.00, postpaid.

4078—ROTENONE DUST.—A new non-arsenical dust that has proven very effective against bean beetles, cabbage worms, and other leaf eating insects. Since it does not contain arsenic, it is far safer to use than other poisons. Dust in the dry form over the foliage at the rate of ten to fifteen pounds per acre. 5 lb. packages, 90c., postpaid.

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER.—Well made of heavy galvanized steel tank with brass fittings. All valves made of brass so there is no wear to them. Extension rod and angle nozzles go with every sprayer. The best all round spray for farm and garden. They are easy to handle, do efficient work on any kind of spray job and with reasonable care will last for years. Made in two sizes, either size can be had in galvanized tank or copper tank.

- 4082**—3-gal. capacity, galvanized tank—\$4.00 by exp.
4083—1½-gal. capacity, galvanized tank—\$3.50 by exp.
4084—3-gal. capacity, copper tank—\$7.00 by exp.
4085—1½-gal. capacity, copper tank—\$6.00 by exp.



4001—**CYCLONE SEEDER**

This is a very light machine of simple construction used for sowing all kinds of seeds—Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Grass, Clover, Rape, Vetch, Beans, Peas, and in fact anything that has to be sowed can be handled in this one machine. The adjustment for the different kinds of seeds is in easy reach, and can be

made by anyone in two minutes. I have tried many different makes of seeders, but have never found any that did better work than this. From actual experience in my own fields, I consider this the most economical and practical machine that has ever been placed on the market. Distributes evenly and cannot clog. Price—\$2.50 each, postpaid, or \$2.25 by express.

Spray Material



4075—BLACK LEAF 40.—This is a highly concentrated form of Nicotine Sulphate and makes a most effective spray for all soft-bodied sucking insects, such as Aphis, Leaf Hopper, Mealy Bugs, etc. One ounce makes 6 gallons of effective spray. This mixed with Fish Oil Soap is the best all-round spray for flowers. Price—1 oz. 35c, 5 oz. \$1.00, 1 lb. \$2.25, 2 lbs. \$3.25, express only.

4102—SULFODUST.—This is a high grade of Sulphur in the best mechanical condition for spreading. It is the remedy for Mildew of roses and other plants. May be used alone or in combination with other materials. Non-poisonous and mailable. Price—1 lb. 15c, 5 lbs. and over at 10c lb., postpaid.

4076—NICOTINE DUST.—This dust contains a high percentage of very active Nicotine Sulphate in combination with lime, which increase its effectiveness. Nothing better can be found for sucking bugs, aphids or plant lice, etc. This is the dust for use on melons, cucumbers, squash, etc., and for killing most of the insects that destroy flowers. It is a poison and cannot be mailed. Price—1 lb. cans 30c, 5 lb. cans \$1.25, by express.

4077—FUNGI BORDO.—A form of Copper Sulphate which is commonly called Bordeaux Mixture. It is used to control certain fungus diseases of the plants such as blight, wilt, leaf spot, etc. May be used dry in a powder gun or mixed with water for a wet spray. Will mix with Arsenate of Lead, Sulphur, etc., for fruit tree spraying. Especially recommended for potatoes, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, roses, and fruit trees. Price—1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. 90c, by express.

DRY LIME SULPHUR.—Used to control the San Jose Scale on peach, plum and all stone fruits. It is put up in powdered form and can be readily mixed with water as needed. Saves a large part of the freight in shipping and is otherwise cheaper than the liquid. For the dormant spray against such troubles as San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Bark Louse, etc., use 15 lbs. of Dry Lime Sulphur to 50 gallons of water. For summer spraying against fungus diseases, such as Apple Scab, etc., on all seed fruits, such as apples, pears, quinces, etc., use from 2 to 3 lbs. of Dry Lime Sulphur to 50 gallons of water in combination with the usual proportion of Dry Powdered or Paste Arsenate of Lead. For the summer spray on all stone fruits such as peaches, plums, etc., use from 1 to 1½ lbs. to 50 gallons of water in combination with the usual strength of Arsenate of Lead.

- 4086**—1-lb. package, 30c, postpaid.
4087—5-lb. package, \$1.60, postpaid.
4087—10-lb. package, \$2.50, by express.
4088—25-lb. package, \$4.00, by express.

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDERED.—The standard poison for tobacco worms, potato bugs, and all chewing insects. It can be used in solution as a wet spray or dry as a dust. As a wet spray, one pound will make from 20 to 50 gallons according to the tree or crop sprayed. For use as a powder, do not mix with ashes or any carrier, but apply with a dust gun just as it comes from the can. For tobacco, from three to five pounds per acre will be needed, according to the size of the plants. For potatoes, use from five to seven pounds per acre. Arsenate of Lead is a poison and cannot be sent through the mails.

- 4080**—1-lb. package, 30c.
4081—4-lb. package, 75c.
 Case of 6 4-lb. packages for \$3.25.

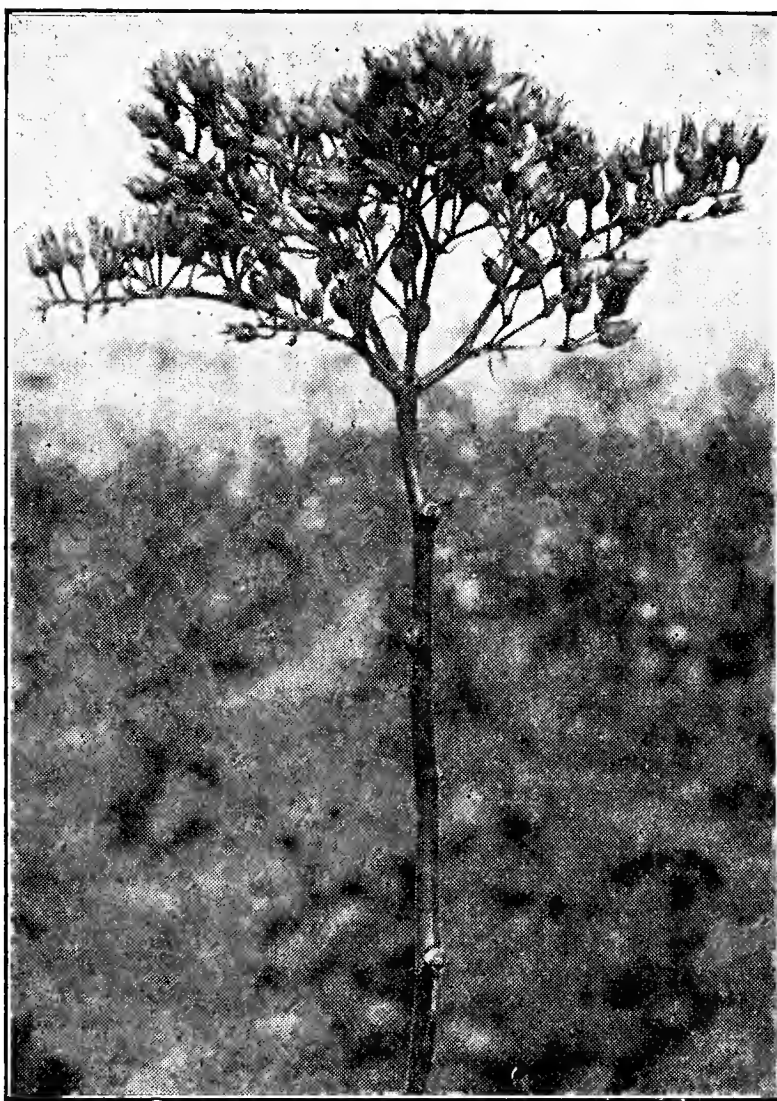
SLATE'S TOBACCO

We Are the Largest Tobacco Seed Growers in the World

Since 1866 we have been the leading tobacco seed growers of the world. Being the first to start this industry and having founded our business upon the basis of a quality product soon secured for us world-wide recognition. During the past seventy years three generations of our family have conducted this business. Each generation has inherited from the preceeding knowledge of seed breeding that has proven invaluable. Thus when you buy Slate's tobacco seed today you secure a product that is considered the world's best. In handling our tobacco seed, we try to use the same precautions that a druggist uses in filling a prescription. Only two men in our organization are allowed in the tobacco seed department. These men have had a lifetime experience and know the proper safeguards. All tobacco seed are packed in sealed packages.

AVOID LOCAL NAMES

Almost every year there springs up local names for some standard tobacco and these are often mis-applied, causing confusion and in some cases loss of the crop. Know your tobacco by its real name. The only way to do this is to stick to the standard names such as we list. A local name may be applied to almost any kind of tobacco and may change from year to year. New varieties do not spring up. They come only from years of hard, tedious labor of experienced breeders. The man who tells you that he has a new variety which is the cross of two well-known kinds is doubtless honest in his belief but we have tested many of these and know that every one we have ever tried is but a standard variety with a new name.



ORDER IN OUNCE UNITS

All of our tobacco seed are packed in one ounce packages or one-half ounce packages. The packages are filled in large quantities at a time under special supervision to avoid any possibility of error. We do not like to go into the bulk stock to fill orders for small quantities. There is too much risk of error, hence we are asking the co-operation of our customers to the extent that they confine their orders to one or one-half ounce units as far as possible. If you order four ounces, eight ounces, or a pound, you will get four, eight, or sixteen one-ounce packages. We feel that our reputation is staked upon every order we fill and if you will aid us in this respect, we expect to maintain our flawless record of seventy years.

Slate's Tobacco Seed Are Saved From Carefully Pruned Heads.



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION
DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

No. 8

Richmond, Virginia, August 20, 1935.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that, acting under authority of law, C. R. WILLEY inspected the tobacco fields of The Slate Seed Company at South Boston, Virginia, on the 19th day of August, 1935, and that the tobacco was apparently free from Wild-Fire, Angular Leaf-Spot and Blue Mold.

This Certificate is invalid after August 31, 1936.

G. T. FRENCH,
State Entomologist.



Slate's Improved Gold Leaf

3003—SLATE'S GOLD DOLLAR.—For the past few years this variety has been very popular in the new belt of Eastern Carolinas and Georgia. Trials conducted on our farm lead us to think that GOLD DOLLAR is not a new variety but a good strain of the Hickory Pryor family. It is a safe sort for any sandy soil in the New Belt and can be used with very good results on most soils in the Old Belt. In growth it is rather tall with wide leaves of good length, shows all of the characteristics of the Pryor family and should make a most desirable grade of leaf. It is of the priming type, producing a high grade smoking leaf that normally cures easily and brings top market prices. GOLD DOLLAR is adapted to a wide range of soils but it makes its best on sandy soils of medium fertility. It combines weight and color to a very desirable degree and we can recommend it to growers in Eastern North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Oz. 60c, 4 oz. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, 4 oz \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3015—YELLOW MAMMOTH. — A bright flue-cured variety originated in a good tobacco section of North Carolina and has proven generally satisfactory over the whole bright belt. It seems to start off well in the field and make a healthy growth throughout. Leaves well spaced on the stalk, wide, and long. Cures into a light yellow color of medium weight and its products are commanding good prices now.

Oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed.—Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3001—SLATE'S IMPROVED GOLD LEAF

This variety was originated on our Hyco Farm and has become the most popular flue-cured bright tobacco in the world. For the bright flue-cured belt of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, nothing better can be found. Through all the changing demand for leaf tobacco, Gold Leaf has made more money for the growers than any other sort. It can be topped high and made into a priming tobacco that will make a good yield per acre and still retain some weight and body to the leaf. Then it can be topped medium high and made into one of the finest of wrappers. No other sort lends itself better to all conditions than Gold Leaf.

The leaf is long and broad and tapers to a sharp tip. These are well spaced upon the stalk to admit sunlight and make it ripen uniformly upon the hill. The plant is upright in growth, holding its lower leaves off the ground. The tip leaves, which in many tobaccos are almost worthless, fill out well in Improved Gold Leaf, and cure into a good bright color. Gold Leaf is easier to cure into a high grade bright tobacco than any other sort. It is less inclined to disease than any other sort and will grow on more different types of soil than most tobaccos.

Since its introduction, we have constantly bred and selected our strain of Improved Gold Leaf, making it better and better each year, until today it is as near the perfect bright tobacco as will ever be found.

Price—Oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

Bright Tobaccos

FOR THE FLUE-CURED BELT OF VA., N. C.,
S. C., GA., and FLA.

3009—CASH.—We obtained this variety some years ago from the North Carolina Experiment Station and have found it to be an excellent bright sort for the Piedmont section of Virginia, North Carolina, and certain sections of South Carolina and Georgia. It is of the Adcock type but more reliable than Adcock in our opinion. The leaf is wide, of medium length and on the average soil does not grow so large. We have found it easy to cure into a medium thin bright that commands good prices. It is not so brittle as Adcock, nor does it disease as readily. We consider this one of the leading introductions to the bright class of the past few years.

Oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3014—VIRGINIA BRIGHT LEAF.—A standard sort that has been given a new name. It is a safe and reliable sort for a wide range of soils in the bright belt. Grows rather tall, with wide leaf of good length and cures easily into a bright smoking type of tobacco. Especially recommended for the sandy soils of Georgia and the Carolinas. It may be topped high for a thin bright or low to produce a leaf of good weight and body.

Oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

3005—WARNE.—This is one of the best bright flue-cured tobaccos known to us. It is adapted to a wide range of soils and produces a good crop over the entire bright tobacco belt of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Leaves are long, medium broad, and taper to a sharp point. It is of fine texture, good curing qualities, and a safe variety in every respect.

Oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3016—IMPROVED YELLOW PRYOR.—For thin or medium fertile sandy soils in the eastern bright belt, there are few varieties that will pay better than this one. It is naturally a heavy tobacco, but on sandy soils makes just enough weight to cure good and when grown on such soils, it is easy to cure and makes the very highest class of bright leaf. Leaf is medium long, rather broad, of very fine texture, and good weight.

Oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

3020—JAMAICA WRAPPER.—An excellent bright tobacco for sandy soils that is very popular in certain sections of North Carolina. The leaf is broad, of medium length, and runs to a sharp tip. It makes good weight and is easily cured a bright yellow.

Oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

3008—IMPROVED WHITE STEM ORONOKO.—This is one of the oldest varieties of tobacco now in cultivation. Years ago it was a leading bright sort and it still makes good crops under proper conditions, but when growing conditions are not right, it will sometimes cure red or mahogany instead of yellow. The leaf is rather long, wide, and of fine texture. It has good weight and is very well adapted to thin clay soils.

Oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

3002—SLATE'S IMPROVED BIG WARNE.—One of the best bright sorts for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Georgia. The leaves are long, medium broad, and well spaced on the stalk. For thin or medium soils, this makes an ideal variety, but on rich land it may grow rather rough. Cures into a bright yellow leaf with good weight and fine texture.

Oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3010—BONANZA.—Of recent years this name has been applied to a good strain of Hickory Pryor. It is not a new variety but the name has become very popular in certain sections, so we list it for the information of those who wish to obtain what is called Bonanza in some sections of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. We prefer to sell it under its true name of Hickory Pryor which you will see listed.

3034—HICKORY PRYOR.—A bright tobacco noted for its high color and heavy weight. On sandy soils where it is hard to obtain good weight, this makes an ideal sort. Leaf is medium long, broad, and tapering to sharp tip. Fine texture, well spaced on stalk, and easily cured.

Oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

VERMOREL DUSTER

The finest large capacity duster we have ever seen. One man with one of these can dust a large acreage in a day with very little effort. It does not have any cranking. Just pushing a small lever up and down with the thumb produces the power to throw a cloud of dust. Made of tin with nothing to wear out except a small leather bellows cap, which is easily replaced. Can be adjusted to any feed and is as good for tall as for low crops. Is carried on the back like a knapsack, thus making the load easier to handle. Capacity, ten to fifteen lbs. of dust. Price—\$15.00 each, f.o.b. here.





Slate's Imp. Mammoth Fire-Cured

Dark, Heavy Tobaccos FOR THE FIRE-CURED DISTRICT

3054—SLATE'S IMPROVED MAMMOTH.—This is probably the largest tobacco in cultivation, or at least it ranks as the equal of our Rich Wonder in size. The Improved Mammoth was originated in the Clarksville black belt of Tennessee and has a host of friends among those growers. The leaf is very long and extremely broad at the butt and running out to a rather sharp tip, giving in all an enormous leaf. It cures into a very black rich tobacco of great weight and body. From a standpoint of yield, we do not know of any tobacco that will make more pounds per acre. It has handsome appearance, smooth leaf texture, and every other good point needed to make it a most desirable fire-cured type.

Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3055—MARYLAND BROAD LEAF. — This variety is very popular in the Maryland district and is one of the best sorts for this section. It grows an enormous plant with long, very broad leaves, which cure into a bright red or mahogany color, with good weight. This variety should make a good sort also for the black belt where size and weight are essential.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

3038—LACKS.—A popular black tobacco of the large leaf type. Leaf of enormous size, long, broad, and very heavy. Makes a good black tobacco.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

3039—KENTUCKY YELLOW.—We consider this one of the best of the dark tobaccos. It possesses good curing qualities, fine texture, and heavy weight. The leaf is long, very broad, and tapering. It is adapted to almost the entire black belt and the air curing districts and will make a product of real value.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

3027—BIG ORONOKO. — This variety has few equals among black tobaccos. It is one of the most reliable, produces a heavy crop, cures easily, has fine silky texture, and nearly always sells at good prices. Its chief features are its adaptability to almost all kinds of soils and its easy curing qualities. The leaf is very long, broad, tapering, set rather close on stalk, and has small stem and ribs. It will make a good red or black tobacco.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

3036—SLATE'S RICH WONDER.—A variety introduced by us some years ago. It is now noted for being one of the largest and heaviest tobaccos in cultivation. It is not as easy to handle as the Big Oronoko nor so fine in texture, but it will make more pounds per acre than any sort we know of. Leaves of enormous size, very long, broad, and tapering.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

3029—LIZARD TAIL.—The leaf is not so large but is very long and rather narrow and possesses great weight and body, making it rank well in the class of heavy tobaccos. It is a most reliable sort and easy to cure. Will make a good heavy red or black leaf.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

3006—SLATE'S IMPROVED LITTLE ORONOKO.—Leaf very long, narrow, pointed, and grows rather close on the stalk. It is a valuable sort, because it can be grown on very strong lands or very thin ones. It does not grow rough and wild on strong soils like some sorts, yet it will make a good leaf on even the poorest soils. It is very heavy and is considered a most profitable variety by many growers.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

3032—BLUE PRYOR.—A variety famous in the black belt of Kentucky. Grows very large broad leaves and makes some of the blackest tobacco possible. Has good weight and makes enormous yield.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

3033—SLATE'S IMPROVED ONE SUCKER.—Leaf long, medium broad, fine texture, and very heavy. It is one of the best of dark sorts, and is used extensively through Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, in the dark belt. It will also make a good mahogany tobacco when flue cured. Can be flue, sun, air, or fire cured. It is also known as Turtle Foot in certain sections.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

3037—TENNESSEE RED.—We consider this one of the best of the large leaf black sorts. The leaf is very large, broad, and long. Its texture is good, and it makes a very heavy grade of tobacco. Suitable only for air or fire curing.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

The Best Sun-Cured

3031—SWEET ORONOKO.—This is one of the oldest tobaccos in cultivation, and one having a great range of uses. It is the best sort for suncuring and about the only kind used in the suncured belt. Then it is the best variety to grow for home use or to make "Home Spun" chewing tobacco. It makes an ideal heavy black tobacco when grown on strong land, or it can be cured into a rich heavy mahogany when flue-cured. The leaf is very long, rather narrow, with prominent ribs. When cured it has great weight and is rich with gum and oil.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

3028—FLANAGAN.—The leaf is long, of medium width and rather coarse fibers. It is often used for sun-curing, but may also be flue-cured into a rich heavy mahogany, which nearly always commands good prices. It is adapted to a wide range of soils and may be cured in almost any manner.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

The Best Burleys

FOR THE BURLEY BELT

3052—ROOT-ROT RESISTANT BURLEY.—This is a splendid selection from the Stand-Up strain of burleys, and has been bred and selected by the Kentucky Experiment Station to produce resistance to the Black Root-rot, which is so destructive in many burley fields. This strain is practically immune to root-rot now, and makes a big robust plant where common burleys attain no size at all. For this reason, no better variety of burleys can be found for the average grower. We have been growing tobacco seed for the past sixty years, and are devoting especial care and attention to this burley, and to make our seed stock even more desirable, we are treating these seed to kill the germs of any "Black Fire" or other disease which often takes a terrible toll in burley crops. The stalk is rather tall, with broad leaves tapering to a blunt point. The leaves are held up off the ground, which gives a much finer product when cured. See photo above for general appearance. We do not know of any burley tobacco that will make more money for the farmers than this.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. \$1.00, ¼ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$7.50.

3051—WHITE TWIST BUD.—This is a good variety of the old strain of burley. The leaf is very long, medium broad and tapered to a sharp tip. As a rule the leaves droop, showing the prominent white ribs. For years this was the principal burley used, and is still desired by many growers. It is noted for its good weight and bright color.

Oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3022—JUDY'S PRIDE (Slate's Strain).—This variety has won great popularity in certain sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, and we think it a good stand-up burley. The leaf is broad, long and tapering, with prominent white ribs. The stalk is strong and holds the leaves well up off the ground. It has every characteristic of an excellent burley and should produce a bright leaf of high quality.

Oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3018—SLATE'S IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY. This is our private strain of burley, and one of the best of the stand-up type. We have grown this for years and it has been used very extensively throughout the burley belt with excellent results. The stalks are large and strong, holding the leaves up out of the dirt. The leaves are large, broad, long, and tapering, with white midribs, but very fine texture otherwise. It is an easy variety to cure and makes a heavy yield of rich bright leaf. Each year our tobacco seed crops are inspected twice by experts from the office of the State Entomologist to see that they are free from "Wild Fire," "Black Fire" or "Angular Spot," and in addition we treat our seed by a special process, known only to us. Thus every protection is thrown around the man buying seed from us.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. \$1.00, ¼ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$7.50.

Imported and Cigar Tobaccos

3042—IMPORTED SUMATRA.—Our stock comes direct from the native Sumatra country. We import only seeds that we know to be pure and first-class in every respect.



Root-Rot Resistant Burley

The seeds we offer for sale are of the first crop, and tobacco grown from them retains its fine, silky texture and makes the finest wrappers.

Oz. \$1.00, lb. \$10.00, postpaid.

3043—BRAZILIAN.—This variety was imported by us, but has now become acclimated and is more easily grown than our other imported seed. The leaf has good size, shape and texture, and retains, to a great extent, its native high flavor. Makes a delightful smoke in either pipe or cigar.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3044—SLATE'S IMPROVED CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.—The old strain of this tobacco has always stood well with cigar manufacturers, but both manufacturers and growers cannot help but admit that this improved strain is decidedly better. Noted for its handsome leaf, which possesses a choice texture and delightful flavor. Ripens very uniformly and is considered a very desirable cigar variety.

Oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

3049—IMPORTED TURKISH.—Originates from the finest of the Xanti strains and possesses good texture and high aroma. Leaves grow rather close on stalk, are small and make a product most valuable for cigarettes.

Oz. \$1.00, lb. \$10.00, postpaid.

3045—COMSTOCK SPANISH.—This variety may well be called the "Standard" for the cigar leaf type. It is more extensively grown than any other variety of its type, and is considered the very best of cigar tobaccos. It was bred from a native Havana strain, and has been greatly improved in the breeding. The leaf is of good size and is suitable for wrappers or fillers. We consider this variety as good as any that we have ever known, and recommend it with confidence.

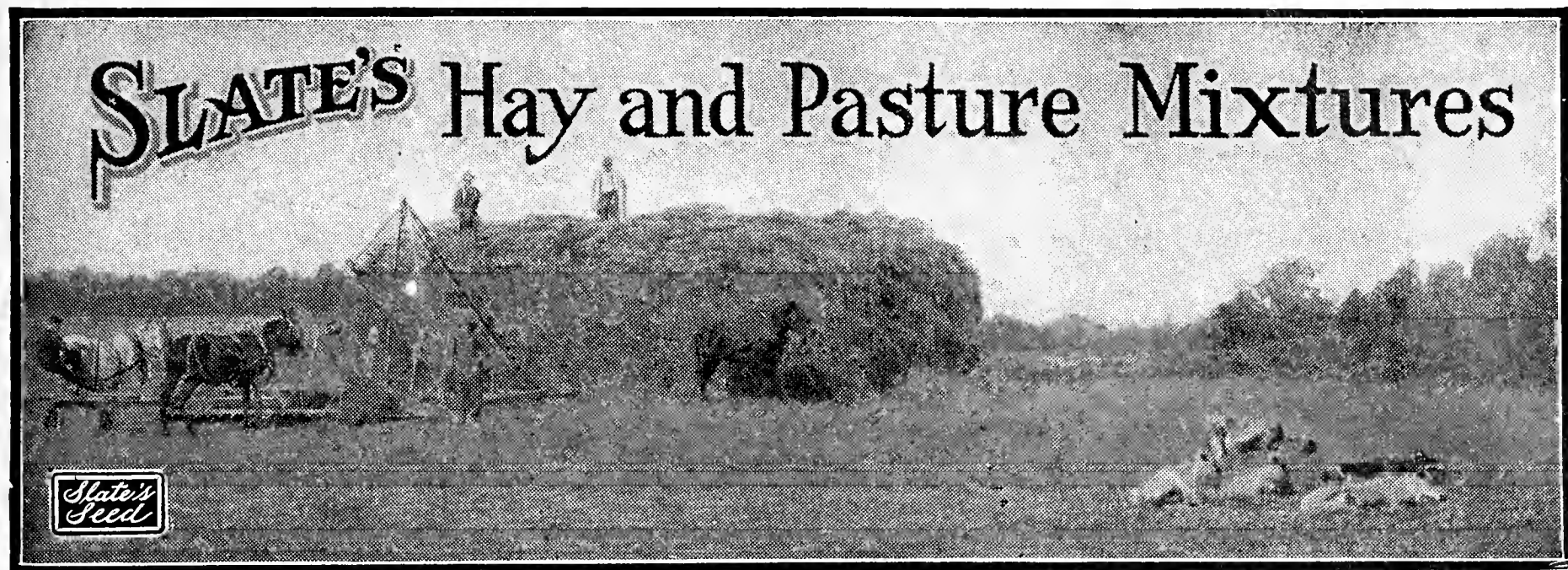
Oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

3040—VUELTA de ABAJO (First Crop).—Our stock of these seeds is grown from seeds imported direct from the famous Vuelta Valley. The first crop is far better than imported stock, since it has become partly acclimated and is larger. Plants medium size; leaves broad, very silky, exceedingly fine grained, and retains its original aromatic flavor.

Oz. \$1.00, lb. \$10.00, postpaid.

3041—VUELTA de ABAJO (Second Crop).—This variety is grown from the best First Crop seed. For an extra large Havana cigar leaf, this variety cannot be excelled. Leaf much larger than that of First Crop, but not so silky or highly flavored.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.



A mixture is much more desirable than any one kind of grass or clover sowed alone. A mixture gives more hay and better hay, and it is much easier to get a stand with mixed grasses and clovers than it is when any one is seeded alone. In making up the mixtures listed below we use only **"Perfection" Brand Seeds**, the very best that we can secure. Our mixtures are the pride of our Field Seed Department. They have given excellent results for years, and from a business standpoint, if for no other reason, we could not afford to cheapen them by using low-grade seed. In making up the formulae for these we have relied upon our own experience to a great extent, and in addition have consulted some of the largest and most successful farmers in the South. These mixtures are designed to suit your soil, your climate, and your needs. If you want to put some hay money in your pocket next year, sow a **"Perfection" Brand Mixture** this spring.

2060—MIXTURE No. 1

(Highland Pasture)

Composed of

Kentucky Blue Grass	Alsike Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Alfalfa	Italian Rye Grass
Perennial Rye Grass	

2061—MIXTURE No. 2

(Highland Hay)

Composed of

Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Perennial Rye Grass	Timothy
Red Top or Herds Grass	

2062—MIXTURE No. 3

(Lowland Pasture)

Composed of

Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Alsike Clover	Perennial Rye Grass

2063—MIXTURE No. 4

(Lowland Hay)

Composed of

Timothy	Perennial Rye Grass
Sapling Clover	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Italian Rye Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass

All of these mixtures should be seeded between February 1 and April 1, at the rate of 30 to 35 pounds per acre.

Prices are quoted on our current Field Seed Price List. See page 46.

Slate's Lawn Mixtures

2040—SLATE'S PERFECTION MIXTURE.—We offer this to the most exacting trade for the finest of ornamental lawns. In it we have put the most beautiful of the grasses and the best seed obtainable. It contains 75% high grade Blue Grass; 5% Fine Leaved Fescue; 5% Creeping Bent Grass; and 15% clean herds grass. This mixture may be used on any clay or loam soil in either shade or sun, and will give a sod of the greatest beauty and still one that will last for years if properly cared for. We honestly believe this to be the finest lawn mixture obtainable regardless of price.

Lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$3.00, postpaid. 100 lbs. \$24.00, by express.

2041—SLATE'S UTILITY MIXTURE.—For the big lawns of the farm, the golf course, tennis courts, parks, or other large places where absolute perfection is not essential and constant upkeep is not possible, we have designed this mixture. It is cheaper than our Perfection Mixture, but will make a beautiful lawn. Our chief idea in making this is not merely to get a cheaper mixture but rather one that is more practical for the average home grounds. Composed of 30% Kentucky Blue Grass, 20% Herds Grass, 5% White Clover, 30% Meadow Fescue, 15% Perennial Rye Grass.

Lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.00, postpaid. 100 lbs. \$18.00, by express.

2001—ALFALFA

This has long been recognized as the most profitable hay crop a farmer can sow. It yields several cuttings each year and the hay ranks as the best obtainable. On a stiff loam or clay soil Alfalfa is not hard to get to stand, but it is not advised for light sandy soils. There are a few essential points to observe in sowing alfalfa. First, the soils must be sweet or limed if it should be sour. Then it should be well drained and not of a wet nature. It should be broken deep and harrowed often to kill out all weed growth before sowing. Acid Phosphate makes a good fertilizer or, better still, use a grain fertilizer running high in Acid Phosphate and containing some Potash. Seeding should be done in August-September for fall or March-April for spring. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre and be certain to inoculate the seed with Nitragin before sowing. We specialize in Utah grown Alfalfa seed, because we have found them to be best for the South.

See Price List, Page 46.

2002—ALSIKE CLOVER

This clover has a distinct advantage over either the Red or the Sapling for grazing. It is hardier and will stand more grazing than either of them. And for sowing on wet or low lands it is better than either the Red or Sapling, because it stands the wet soil better. For hay its yield is not quite so good as the Red or Sapling, but it makes better quality of hay than either of them. The stalks are not so large, therefore the hay cures easier and stocks eat it better. Alsike Clover matures about the same time as Sapling, some ten days or two weeks later than the Red. Sow and handle it in all respects like Sapling, but it does not require so many pounds of seeds per acre. Seed at the rate of 7½ lbs, per acre.

See Price List, Page 46.

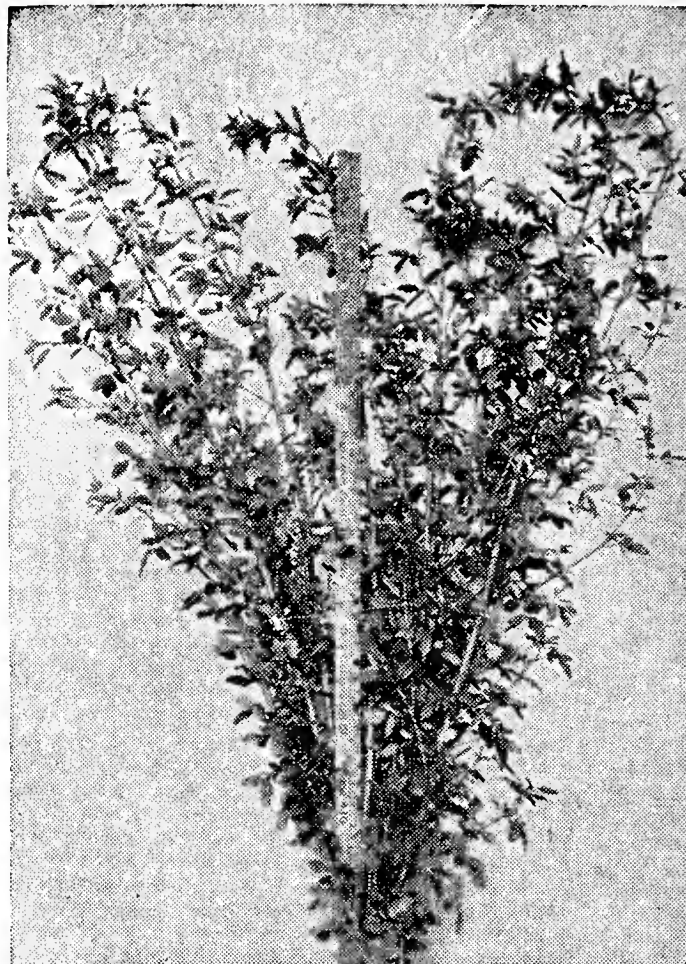
2007—SAPLING or MAMMOTH CLOVER

This is exactly like red clover except that it grows a little taller and matures a little later. It matures along with herds grass and timothy and these three make an excellent hay mixture. We recommend a mixture of 6 lbs. Herds Grass, 10 lbs. of Timothy, and 10 lbs. Sapling Clover per acre. If this is seeded in August or September it will make a good cutting of hay the following spring. When seeded in February or March, it cannot be cut until the following year. May be seeded on wheat, rye, oats or other grain crops in the spring if desired. This mixture yields a big tonnage of hay and the quality is the best that we know, except Alfalfa. The usual rate of seeding Sapling Clover alone is ten to fifteen pounds per acre and in mixtures with other grasses, use eight to ten pounds per acre. Both our Red and Sapling Clover seed are American Grown United States Verified Origin stock. We believe that the best is always the cheapest.

See Price List, Page 46.

2006—RED CLOVER

A standard clover which every farmer knows. It yields a big crop of hay, good pasturage, and builds up the soil. For pasturage I think that Alsike will be better, but for hay this cannot be bettered. It ripens with Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Orchard Grass, Italian Rye Grass, and all of the earlier grasses. Should be put in mixtures with these when sowed for hay. When sowed for grass use 8 to 10 lbs. of clover per acre. When sowed alone use 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Can be seeded from January to March, or from August to October, and will succeed



Alfalfa

on almost any soil that will produce clover. Gives two cuttings per year in most sections, and will last for several years.

See Price List, Page 46.

2010—LESPEDeza or JAPAN CLOVER

The most valuable clover of all for renovating soils that will not produce a profitable crop of anything else. Where other clovers can be grown profitably, I advise using them to build up the soil, but there are many fields that will not produce the other clovers and it is for just such spots as these that Japan clover is recommended. For shaded pasture it is also of great value. On light, poor land, even though it be extremely dry, a good stand of Japan clover can be had in two years. Does not have to be seeded every year, because it reseeds itself. Still it is not objectionable, because it can be easily destroyed by putting the land in some clean culture crop, as tobacco, cotton or corn. Japan clover does not make sufficient growth to cut for hay, except in the far South. Little preparation is needed for Japan clover, and it affords excellent grazing. It is best to sow with another crop, especially where it is wanted for pasturage, because it may not make much growth the first year, and if sowed with some other crop, there will be enough grazing the first year to make it profitable. Herds Grass is the best thing to sow with it. Seed 10 lbs. Japan Clover and 6 lbs. Herds Grass per acre.

See Price List, Page 46.

2005—KOREAN LESPEDEZA

This new form of Japan clover was introduced some years ago and has now become one of the most valuable soil builders and grazing crops of this section. The Korean Lespedeza has the following advantages over the old variety. It grows taller, with more foliage, which is valuable both as a grazing crop or as a soil builder. Further, it comes out earlier in the summer and will reseed itself in our northern latitudes better than the old variety. We recommend this as the best crop to build up old worn out soils. Harrow the soil in the spring or early summer and sow ten to fifteen pounds per acre. It will catch on almost any kind of soil and in a few years bring it up to a good state of fertility.

See Price List, Page 46.

Slate Seed Corn

SAVE YOUR CORN CROP WITH CRO-TOX

This non-poisonous material is easily applied to the seed corn and does not delay planting. It aids germination and is a positive preventative of damage from crows and birds of all kinds, rats, squirrels, and other rodents, and wire worms and insect pests. It will not clog the planter or kill domestic fowls. Simple to use. Just pour Cro-tox over the seed corn and mix it thoroughly and plant without waiting for it to dry. It can be mailed.

Price—1 bu. size 60c, 2 bu. size \$1.00, postpaid.

2014—EARLY WHITE DENT.—This is an extra early white corn, producing a good crop in about 75 to 80 days. The stalks grow rather large and about eight feet high, bearing one to two good ears that average about seven to eight inches in length. Where a white corn is wanted and early maturity is essential, this variety has given entire satisfaction.

See Price List, Page 46.

2019—BIGG'S SEVEN-EAR.—A heavy yielding white corn that is very popular for growing on rich land. Stalks grow very tall and bear from one to five short, medium-sized ears. Grains are of medium width. It is very firm and a good keeper.

See Price List, Page 46.

2011—HICKORY KING.—Known to many growers as the poor man's friend, since it is thought that it will produce a better yield on poor land than any other variety. Stalks grow tall and produce from one to two unusually long, slender ears. The grains are very wide and deep, set into a small white cob. One grain will cover the butt of the cob.

See Price List, Page 46.

2018—VIRGINIA WHITE DENT.—This is an old Southern variety of unusually good merits. It has been grown all over the South for years, and a better corn is hard to find. It is a single ear variety, which grows a large, high stalk, bearing its ear about middle way. The ears are long, heavy, hanging down, and have a medium size white cob. The grains are of medium width, deep and firmly set into the cob. Rather early, and on account of its large ears makes a good yield. It is safe and reliable.

See Price List, Page 46.

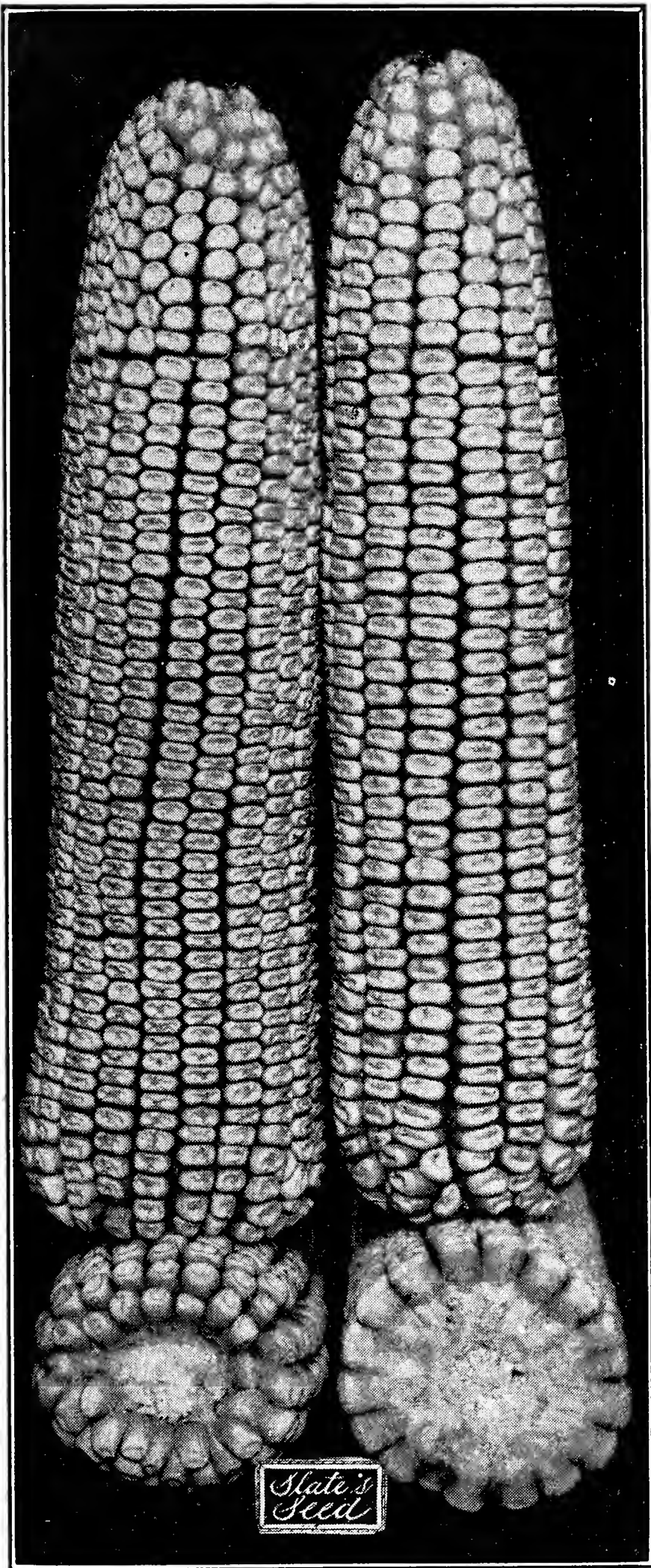
2015—IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT.—An early yellow corn that produces mature corn within ninety days after planting. Stalks grow to a medium size and height. The grains are of medium depth, rather wide, and of a golden yellow color. This corn is especially recommended for planting on land subject to overflow.

See Price List, Page 46.

2095—Dwarf Essex Rape

Rape is a cool weather crop, and it should be seeded either in the early spring or fall. Cold weather does not affect it until hard freezes come. If sowed in the fall and not grazed it will come again next spring. When seeded alone sow eight pounds per acre, and seeding may be done from February to April. Fall seeding should be done at any time from August 1st to November. Give a light covering with a rake or harrow. Rape will grow on almost any soil, but a light rich loam is best suited to it.

See Price List, Page 46.



Virginia White Dent Corn

2026—BROOM CORN

Good brooms are selling very high and it is an easy matter for any farmer to grow his own. The home-made broom is much lighter and will last much longer than the ones we buy. Broom-corn will make an enormous crop on any good rich soil and may be planted in drills like Sorghum or Kaffir Corn at the rate of two and one-half pounds per acre. Cultivate like corn. The stalks grow very tall and produce large bushy heads, possessing a tough fibre. One pound of seed will produce enough brooms for the average family for a year.

See Price List, Page 46.

2027—HERDS GRASS**(RED TOP)**

In certain tobacco growing sections, especially where bright tobacco is grown, this is a most valuable fallow crop. The land is grazed for a year, then turned under, it produces an excellent grade of bright tobacco. Herds Grass is the blue grass of the South. It grows almost anywhere, and will make the best of grazing. It does not improve the soil except to hold it together, and adds humus, but is valuable in this respect. When sowed for hay, it should always have some timothy or clover mixed with it. As a hay it is of good quality, but nothing extra when sowed alone. By seeding Herds Grass and Clover together the soil is held together and improved at the same time. Herds Grass should go into every pasture mixture. Sow from January to April or July to December at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre if seeded alone, or 4 to 5 lbs. with other grasses or clovers.

See Price List, Page 46.

2028—TIMOTHY

This is the most valuable hay grass grown. Its hay is the most nutritious and stock relish it. Timothy should always be sowed on good land because it is a rather hard feeder and will not make much hay on thin soils. By sowing Sapling Clover or Alsike Clover with the Timothy the soil is kept in good condition and a large yield of hay is secured. When sowed alone sow 15 lbs. per acre. Seeding may be done from January to March or from July to November.

See Price List, Page 46.

2031—TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

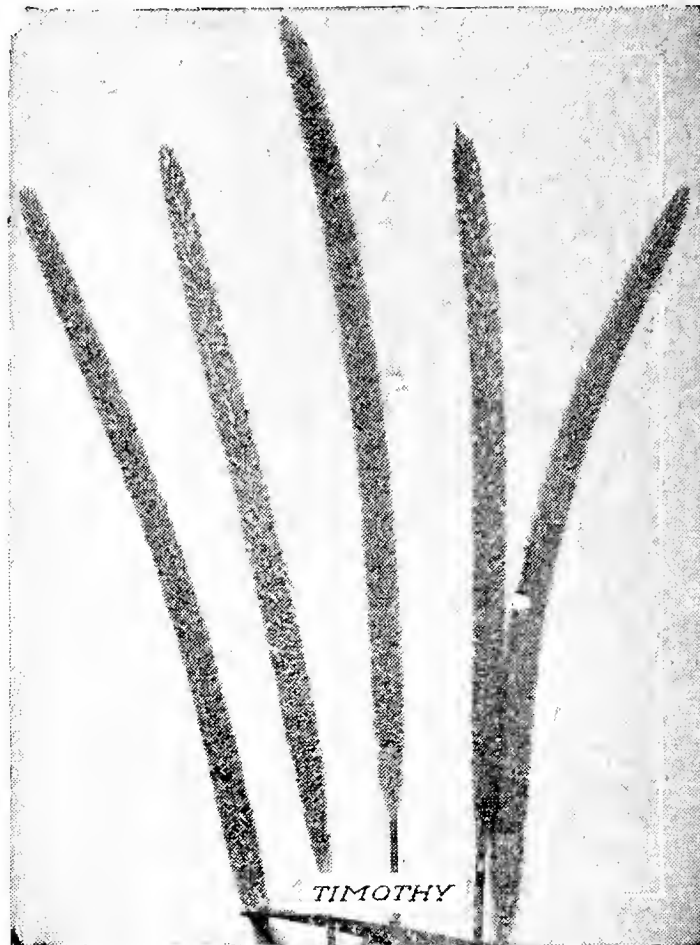
A most valuable grass for seeding with Alfalfa and Red Clover. It produces a big crop of early hay or excellent pasturage. In growth it is tall and leafy, with slender fine stalks. It never grows wild and rough. It stands adverse conditions much better than most other grasses, and stays green from early spring until frost, producing two crops of hay per season, or pasture almost the year around. An ideal pasture mixture is 5 lbs. Alfalfa, 11 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 14 lbs. Orchard Grass, and 6 lbs. Herds Grass. Or 8 lbs. Red Clover may be substituted in place of the Alfalfa. This mixture may be sowed and cut for hay for a season or two and then pastured. Tall Meadow Oat Grass seed weigh only 11 lbs. per bushel and should be seeded at the rate of two bushels per acre when sowed alone, or one bushel per acre in mixture.

See Price List, Page 46.

2029—ORCHARD GRASS

On a rich loamy soil, Orchard Grass will make heavy turf just like Blue Grass does on the limestone soils. None of the grasses adapted to sandy or loamy soils will make a better turf or finer grazing than Orchard Grass. But even this when seeded for pasture should have some Herds Grass or Meadow Fescue mixed with it. One bushel (14 lbs.) of Orchard Grass and 6 lbs. of Herds Grass per acre. Or if a heavier sod is desired add 10 to 15 lbs. Meadow Fescue to this mixture. When sowed for hay Orchard Grass should always be mixed with Red Clover. As a pasture grass it may be mixed with Alsike, which is the best clover for grazing. In order to maintain a perfect Orchard Grass sod every spring, the bare spots in the field should be covered with manure and reseeded. In this manner an excellent pasture may be maintained at a very small expense. Sow from January to March or from July to November alone at the rate of two bushels (28 lbs.) per acre; in mixture, one bushel (14 lbs.)

See Price List, Page 46.

**2035—SUDAN GRASS**

A new grass that is becoming very popular for a quick growing hay crop. It has been given a rigid test on Hyco, with the following results: It grows on rich land to a height of eight feet, yields as much as four tons of hay per acre, is said to rank next to Alfalfa in food value, and is greatly relished by stock of all kinds. It belongs to the Sorghum family, produces its first crop in about six weeks from seeding, and when seasonable can be cut from three to five times per year. It is an annual; therefore, is no trouble to get rid of. Sow like Sorghum or Millet, either broadcast or in drills, at the rate of five pounds per acre in drills, twenty pounds per acre broadcast. Seeding should not be done until all danger of frost is past. The soil should be rich, either clay or loam. The hay should be cut just as soon as the heads are well out and before the seeds form.

See Price List, Page 46.

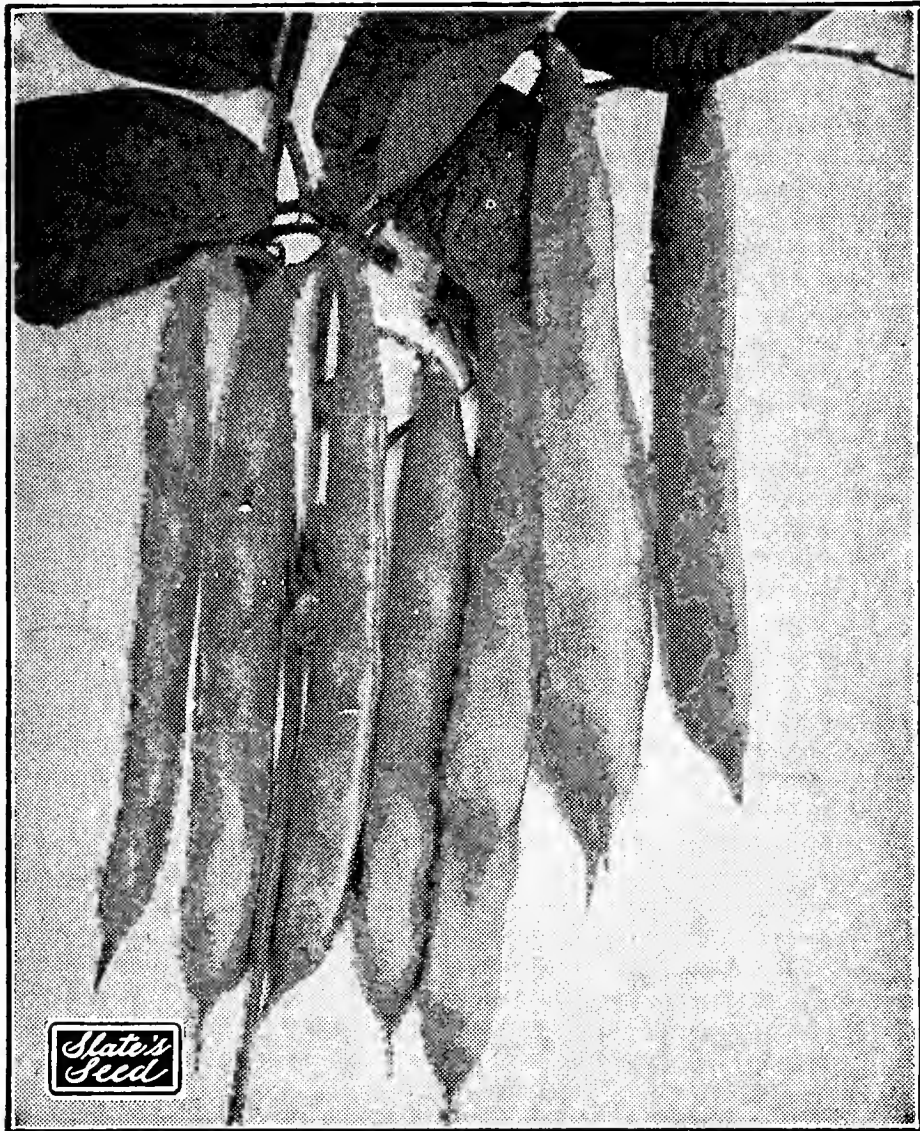
2032—ITALIAN RYE GRASS

For quick pasture or hay crop nothing is better than Italian Rye Grass. It is one of the first to come out in the spring, and can be cut for hay during May. A good plan for fall sowing is to seed this grass with Crimson Clover, the red bloom kind. It makes better hay than either rye or oats, and will come in with the clover and help cure the hay. When sowed this way use 15 lbs. Clover and 20 lbs. of Italian Rye Grass per acre. This grass is a valuable addition to any pasture mixture, because it comes early and will admit the stock to the pasture several weeks earlier. Sow from January to March or July to December at the rate of 30 lbs. per acre, if sowed alone, or 20 lbs. per acre in mixture. It requires a moist, rich soil.

See Price List, Page 46.

2030—KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This is by far the best pasture grass that has ever been known, but it is hard to get it started in certain sections. In other sections it is natural and can easily be grown. It should be used in every pasture mixture, especially if the mixture is to be sowed on a stiff soil. Blue Grass is naturally a limestone grass, and if the soil be thoroughly limed and prepared as directed for alfalfa a stand may be obtained by farmers who do not live in the limestone section. See Price List, Page 46.



White Kidney Bean

Soup Beans

These beans are generally grown for using dry during the winter months and they will not make a snap on account of their tough fibrous hulls. As a winter bean, however, they are invaluable. Can be planted in missing hills of corn, cotton or tobacco fields and allowed to remain on the vine until all pods are dry. Then the vines may be pulled up, allowed to dry, and the beans either beaten from them or shelled. It is best not to plant these beans until late in the season, because early plantings are almost always attacked by rust and do not yield very much. Plant from June 15 to July 15. If planted alone drop seed every six inches in rows three feet apart and give frequent shallow cultivation.

2052—WHITE NAVY.—One of the best known and most popular sorts. The beans are small and pure white. Makes a delicious dish.

See Price List, Page 46.

2050—WHITE KIDNEY. — A most appetizing bean and a heavy yielder. The seeds are pure white and kidney shaped and very large.

See Price List, Page 46.

2051—RED KIDNEY.—Similar in size and productiveness to the White Kidney. About the only difference is the color of the seed.

See Price List, Page 46.

2102 - Sunflower

A valuable crop for poultry and good for furnishing support for running beans or vines of all kinds. Ornamental, and can be used for a high hedge to hide unsightly spots. Will produce an enormous crop of seed and grows on almost any kind of soil. Drop several seed in a hill at the desired distance and cover about one inch deep. For a hedge, plant thick, but for seed allow about two feet apart. Sow after danger of frost is past.

See Price List, Page 46.

Peanuts

Peanuts will improve the soil like cow peas, fatten hogs like corn, and make hay almost as good as alfalfa. They are legumes and store nitrogen in the soil, thus improving it. For hog pasturage they have no equal. An acre in peanuts will fatten your hogs just as well as corn and you do not have to go to the trouble of harvesting them. The vines when cut yield a good crop of hay that is almost as good as alfalfa hay. Shell the nuts and plant after the ground has become warm in the early summer or late spring. Drop two or three nuts to a hill, having hills ten inches apart. Rows should be three feet apart. Give frequent shallow cultivation, working the soil up around the plants, until the nuts begin to form. A light sandy soil produces the best peanuts.

2080—SPANISH.—This makes one of the most desirable varieties for hog pasturage. It outyields all others and the hogs will do the harvesting for you. The nuts are small but well filled. When grown for eating, it is a most desirable sort, since the kernels possess a better flavor than those of the Virginia.

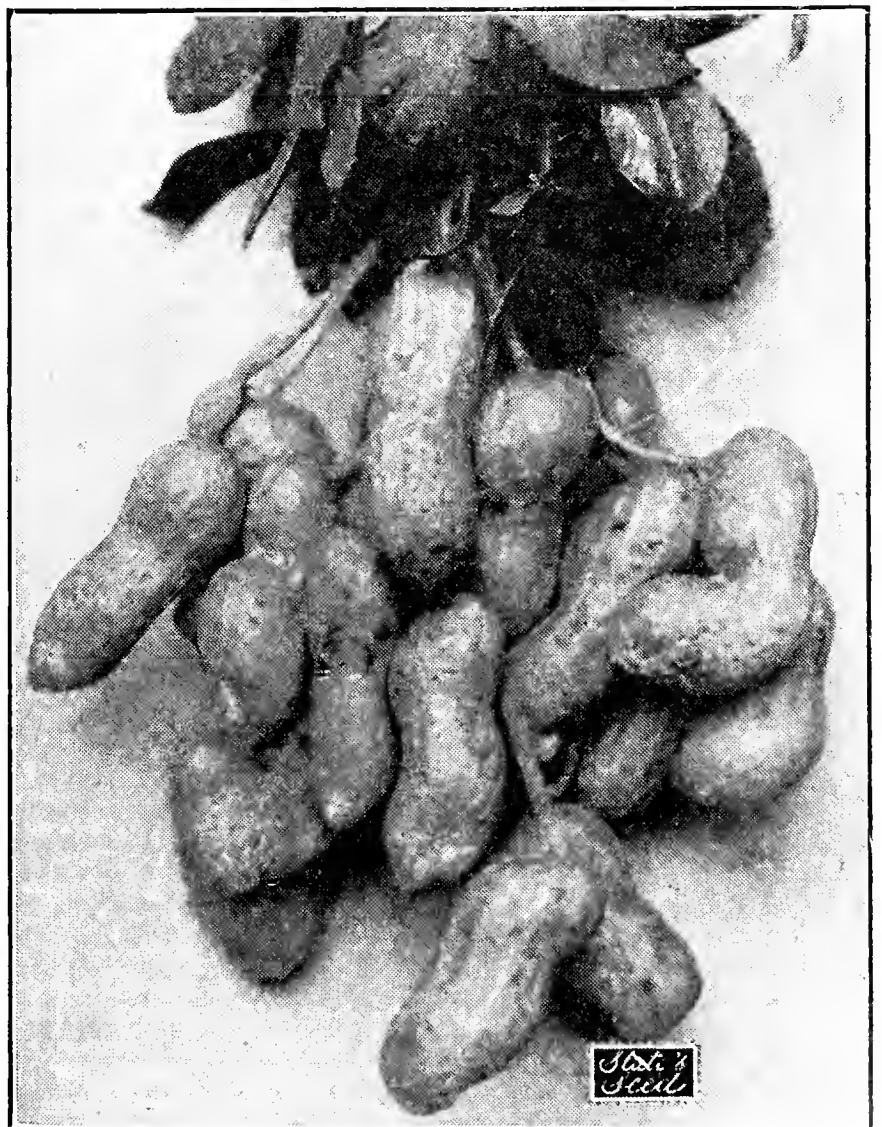
See Price List, Page 46.

2082—VALENCIA.—Is also known as the improved Spanish. It has all of the good qualities of the Spanish and is larger. Is good for either hog pasture or for growing the nuts for market. Makes long pods which often contain from three to five kernels. Has the good flavor of the Spanish and are comparatively easy to harvest.

See Price List, Page 46.

2081—VIRGINIA.—This is a bunch variety and therefore can be grown closer together than the other sorts. Nuts grow very large and contain two kernels to the shell. One of the easiest of all to harvest, and a desirable variety for any purpose.

See Price List, Page 46.



Virginia Peanuts

SLATE'S FIELD SEED

Price List

JANUARY 1, 1936

Prices Change

Write for a New List at Any Time

TERMS.—Subject to being unsold, market changes, and our usual non-warranty, we offer the following seeds. Every lot of field seeds of ten pounds or more is tagged in accordance with the Agricultural Seed Laws of Virginia and North Carolina. Samples with Purity and Germination tests will be sent upon request. Prices on Field Seeds fluctuate. This list is issued every week during the season and we shall be glad to send a revised copy to anyone upon request.

SHIPPING CHARGES.—When quotations have "Post-paid" above them, it means that we will deliver goods at these prices by parcel post without any extra charge of any kind. Freight or Express above a quotation means that customer is to pay delivery charges, but no charge for sacks. Those who wish may order by these prices and add the exact amount of postage necessary.

SACKS FREE.—We make no extra charge for sacks of any kind.

CLOVERS	Postpaid		Exp.
	Lb.	10 lbs.	Bu.
Alfalfa	\$.35	\$2.75	\$13.00
Alsike . . . . .	.35	3.00	16.00
Japan (25 lb. bu.) . . . . .	.25	2.00	2.50
Korean Lespedeza (60 lb. bu.) . . . . .	.25	2.00	6.00
Serecia, Lespedeza Unhulled (30 lb. bu.) . . . . .	.35	3.00	6.00
Red (U. S. Verified Origin) . . . . .	.35	2.75	13.00
Sapling . . . . .	.35	2.90	13.25
White, Dutch . . . . .	.50	4.00	21.00
White, Sweet, Scarified . . . . .	.20	1.50	6.00

	By Frt. or Exp. Bu.	10 Bu.
SEED OATS		
Virginia Gray Winter	\$1.05	\$1.00
Appler	1.00	.95
Fulghum	1.00	.95
White Spring .....	.90	.85
Burt or 90-Day .....	.95	.90

GRASSES	Postpaid		Exp.
	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Herds Grass	\$.25	\$1.60	\$11.00
Italian Rye .....	.25	1.50	9.00
Perennial Rye .....	.30	2.50	17.00
Meadow Fescue .....	.25	1.25	12.00
Timothy .....	.20	1.30	7.50
Orchard .....	.25	1.75	12.00
Kentucky Blue .....	.30	2.25	16.00
Tall Meadow Oat .....	.30	2.50	18.00
Carpet Grass .....	.30	2.50	16.00
Sudan Grass .....	.20	1.25	7.00
Bermuda Grass .....	.40	3.50	25.00

EDIBLE COW PEAS	Postpaid		Exp.
	Lb.	5 lbs.	100 lbs.
Large Blackeyes	\$.20	\$.80	\$ 7.50
Sugar Crowder .....	.20	.80	7.50
Browneye or Purple Hull.....	.20	.80	7.50

MIXTURES		Postpaid		Exp.
		Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Mixture No. 1, Pasture	.....	\$ .30	\$2.40	\$15.00
Mixture No. 2, Hay	.....	.30	2.30	14.00
Mixture No. 3, Pasture	.....	.30	2.40	15.00
Mixture No. 4, Hay	.....	.30	2.30	14.00

SORGHUM	Postpaid		Exp.
	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Early Amber	\$.15	\$1.00	\$ 3.50
Sugar Drip .....	.20	1.50	7.50

FIELD BEANS,	By Pk. or Exp. Bu.	10 Bu.
Mam. Yellow Soys	\$2.10	\$ 2.00
Wilson Black	2.10	2.00
Mammoth Brown	2.10	2.00
Laredos Soys	4.15	4.00
Virginia	2.25	2.15
Early Speckled Velvet	2.10	2.00

MILLET		Postpaid	Exp.
	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Golden or German	\$.20	\$ 1.50	\$ 7.50
Pearl or Cattail . . . . .	.25	1.10	10.00

COW PEAS	By Frt. or Exp.	
	Bu.	10 Bu.
Whippoorwills	\$2.00	\$ 1.90
Mixed Cow Peas	1.90	1.80
Peas and Soy Beans	2.00	1.90
Canada Field	3.75	3.65

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS	Postpaid		Exp.
	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Dwarf Essex Rape	\$.20	\$ 1.25	\$ 7.00
Japanese Buckwheat . . . . .	.20	.90	5.00
White Kaffir Corn . . . . .	.20	1.25	6.00
Evergreen Broom Corn . . . . .	.20	1.25	10.00
Sunflower . . . . .	.20	1.25	8.00

SEED IRISH POTATOES	By Frt. or Exp.		
	Pk.	Bu.	Sk.
Irish Cobbler	\$.75	\$1.90	\$ 4.00
Early Rose .....	.75	1.90	4.00
Red Bliss .....	.75	1.90	4.00

SEED CORN	Postpaid Gal.	Pk.	Exp. Bu.
Boone County	\$.60	\$1.00	\$ 2.00
Virginia White Dent .....	.60	1.00	2.00
Hickory King .....	.60	1.00	2.00
Imp. Golden Dent .....	.60	1.00	2.00
Biggs Seven Ear .....	.60	1.00	2.00
Early White Dent .....	.75	1.25	2.50
Ensilage .....	.60	1.00	2.00
Silver King .....	.60	1.00	2.00

ONION SETS	Postpaid			Exp.
	Qt. 1 lb.	Gal. 4 lb.	Pk. 8 lb.	Bu. 32 lb.
White Bottom	\$.20	\$.50	\$1.00	\$3.00
Yellow Bottom	.20	.50	1.00	2.85
Red Bottom	.20	.50	1.00	2.85
White Potato	.20	.50	1.00	3.00
Yellow Potato	.20	.50	1.00	3.00
Japanese or Ebenezer	.20	.50	1.00	3.00

PEANUTS		Postpaid	Exp.
		Lb.	5 lbs. 100 lbs.
Virginia	Jumbo	\$.20	\$.75 \$10.00
Virginia	Bunch .....	.20	.75 10.00
Spanish	.....	.20	.75 10.00

	By Exp. 100-lb. Sack
POULTRY FEEDS	
Apex Starting Feed	\$ 2.90
Apex Growing Mash	2.75
Oc-Sak Laying Mash	2.30
Kasco Turkey Starter	3.25
Kasco Complete Rabbit Ration	3.50
Kasco Flushing Mash	3.75
Scratch Grain	2.15
Growing Grain	2.60
Chick Grain	2.85
16% Dairy Feed	1.75
24% Dairy Feed	2.00
Kasco Dog Food	6.00
Gaines Dog Food	6.70
Adrian Red Dog	2.10
Winter Middlings	1.75
Wheat Bran	1.75
Fish Meal	2.75
Oyster Shell, 100 lbs.	1.00
Limestone Grit, 100 lbs.	1.25
Crab Meal	2.50
Alfalfa Meal	2.50

SOUP BEANS	Postpaid		Exp.
	Lb.	5 lbs.	100 lbs.
White Navy	\$.20	\$.80	\$10.00
White Kidney .....	.25	1.00	15.00
Red Kidney .....	.25	1.00	15.00



Slate's
Seed

ORDER SHEET FOR
SLATE SEED COMPANY, Inc.
SOUTH BOSTON, VIRGINIA

Mr.
Mrs.
Miss

R. F. D.
or Street

County

State

Freight Station

Express Office

on

R. R.

(Always give Express Office or Freight Station and Railroad)

Date _____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

P. O. Order

Express Order

Check or Draft

Cash or Stamps

Amount of Order

Extra for Postage

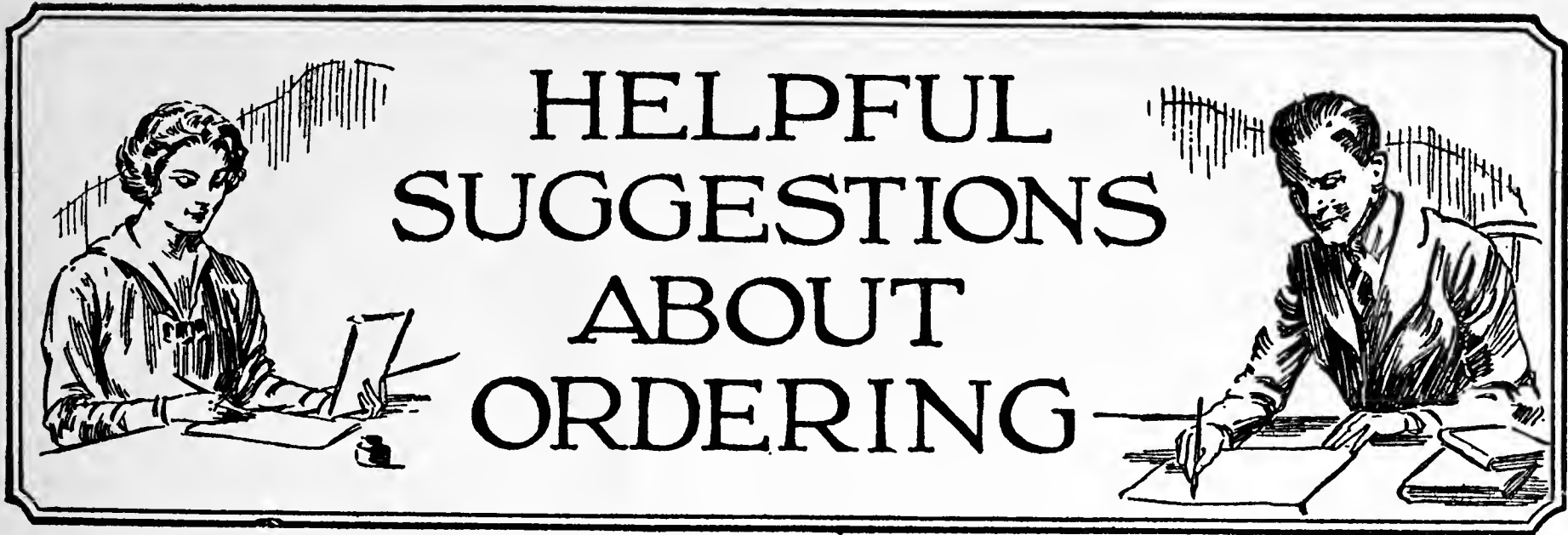
(on items not quoted postpaid)

Total

All quotations are subject to market changes and to the goods being unsold. No charge made for sacks, or packing. Orders for future delivery booked subject to outcome of crop and conditions beyond our control. The Slate Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to quality, description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants they send out, and they will not be responsible in any way for the crop therefrom. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, he must return them at once.

[illegible]

AMOUNT CARRIED OVER



ORDER BY CATALOG NUMBERS—You may give the names, too, if you wish, but please be certain to give correct numbers of the items desired.

POSTPAID—When this follows a price it means that we will deliver the goods to your mail box without extra charge.

BY EXPRESS—When this follows a price it means that the goods are not quoted delivered to you, but that you are supposed to pay the carrying charges. If you wish items so quoted to be sent by Parcel Post we will gladly send them that way if you send money to cover the postage.

PARCEL POST RATES AND ZONES

Showing the zones in which state is and the extra postage per lb. for items not quoted postpaid

State	Zone	Rate,lb.	State	Zone	Rate,lb.
Ala.	4	4c	Nebraska	6	8c
Arizona	8	12c	Nevada	8	12c
Arkansas ...	5	6c	N. C'lina	1 & 2	1c
California	8	12c	N. D.	6	8c
Colorado ...	7	10c	N. H.	5	6c
Conn.	4	4c	N. Jersey	4	4c
Delaware ...	3	2c	N. M.	7	10c
D. C.	3	2c	New York	4	4c
Florida	5	6c	Ohio	4	4c
Georgia	4	4c	Oklahoma	6	8c
Idaho	8	12c	Oregon	8	12c
Illinois	5	6c	Penna.	4	4c
Indiana	4	4c	R. Island ...	4	4c
Iowa	5	6c	S. C'lina ...	3	2c
Kansas	6	8c	S. D.	6	8c
Kentucky	4	4c	Tenn.	4	4c
Louisiana	5	6c	Texas	6	8c
Maryland	3	2c	Utah	8	12c
Maine	5	6c	Virginia ...	1 & 2	1c
Mass.	4	4c	Vermont ...	5	6c
Michigan	5	6c	Wash.	8	12c
Minn.	6	8c	W. Va.	3	2c
Miss.	5	6c	Wisconsin	5	6c
Missouri ...	5	6c	Wyoming	7	10c
Montana ...	7	10c			

REMITTANCES—Should always be made by Postal or Express Money Orders or Checks. Your personal check is good, but if you wish to send a money order, we will pay for it. Just deduct the cost of the order from the amount of money you send. Please do not send cash or stamps if it be possible to do otherwise. We have had many orders either lost or stolen during the past year and when this happens we cannot trace an order if the remittance was made in cash or stamps.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE—Our terms are strictly cash to everybody except persons having an account with us. If you wish to open an account send references. The Slate Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the quality, description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, roots, or plants they send out and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop therefrom. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, he must return them at once.

SHORTAGE—When receiving goods from freight or express office be certain that the package is in good condition. If it has been damaged make the agent note the damage on his bill and send this bill to us and we will enter the claim for damage and refund you the amount due you.

EVERY SHIPMENT IS GUARANTEED TO REACH YOU IN GOOD CONDITION—This guarantee is good only when the loss is reported to us immediately upon receipt of the goods or in case they do not reach you within a reasonable length of time after you have mailed your order. When writing about such matters, always give the number of your order, a list of what was short, and your full name and address.

ORDERS WITH NO NAMES—We have a number of these on hand now. Any person giving us a list of the items, amount of remittance or such description, may obtain a refund of the amount sent in such orders.

WHEN YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS—Notify us so that we may continue to send you our catalogs and be certain to give both the old and new address.

Inoculation Pays

To get full value from legume crops the seed must be inoculated. When inoculated these crops gather rich fertilizing material from the air and store them in the soil. Inoculation now costs but little and it will pay big dividends on the investment.



The Best Inoculation

Each bushel size of Nitragin contains 7 billion germs. This material is packed fresh every year. We never carry it longer than one year. It is packed in special ventilated tins in dry form which makes it easier to use. Full instructions for use on each package.

POSTPAID PRICES ON NITRAGIN



	1/2 Bu.	1 Bu.	5 Bu.
Alfalfa and all clovers	\$.35	\$.60	\$2.50
Vetch and Austrian Winter Peas .....	.30	.45	2.00
Lespedeza .....		.35	1.25
Cow Peas and Soy Beans, all varieties .....		.35	1.25
Garden Size for Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, Beans and Lima Beans			25c Each

When ordering Nitragin always be sure to state what kind of legume you wish to inoculate.

SLATE'S

GUIDE TO GARDENING *and* DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG



ESTABLISHED 1866

THE SLATE SEED COMPANY
SOUTH BOSTON, VIRGINIA